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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M. O*	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M. *	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon	...Dep.	6.37	8.00	8.25	9.15	10.09	12.02	1.15	2.37	3.00	4.37	5.43	7.23
Yaumati	...Dep.	6.45	—	—	9.24	10.16	12.09	1.21	—	—	4.44	5.50	7.30
Shatin	...Dep.	6.57	—	—	9.36	10.28	12.21	1.34	—	—	4.56	6.02	7.42
Taipo	...Dep.	7.11	—	—	9.49	10.42	12.34	1.47	—	—	5.09	6.16	7.55
Taipo Market	...Dep.	7.16	—	—	9.53	10.46	12.38	1.51	—	—	5.13	6.20	7.59
Fanling	...Dep.	7.27	—	—	10.03	10.56	12.48	2.01	—	—	5.23	6.31	8.09
Sheungshui	...Dep.	7.32	—	9.03	10.08	11.00	12.53	2.06	3.14	—	5.28	6.35	8.13
Shumchun	Arr.	7.38	8.40	9.08	10.14	11.06	12.59	2.12	3.18	3.40	5.34	6.41	8.19
	Dep.	—	8.43	—	11.10	—	—	—	—	3.43	—	—	—
Canton	...Arr.	—	11.50	—	5.38	—	—	—	—	6.47	—	—	—

		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M. O*	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M. *
Canton	...Dep.	—	—	—	—	8.05	—	—	8.40	—	—	3.20	—
Shumchun	Arr.	—	—	—	—	11.06	—	—	3.33	—	—	6.31	—
	Dep.	7.14	8.01	10.18	10.49	11.09	11.40	3.00	4.17	4.45	5.52	6.24	7.15
Sheungshui	...Dep.	7.21	8.08	10.25	10.54	—	11.47	3.07	4.24	4.52	5.59	—	7.20
Fanling	...Dep.	7.26	8.12	10.29	—	—	11.51	3.12	4.28	4.56	6.03	—	—
Taipo Market	Dep.	7.36	8.22	10.39	—	—	12.02	3.22	4.38	5.06	6.13	—	—
Taipo	...Dep.	7.40	8.27	10.43	11.06	—	12.07	3.26	4.42	5.10	6.16	—	—
Shatin	...Dep.	7.53	8.40	10.56	—	—	12.20	3.39	4.56	5.23	6.29	—	—
Yaumati	...Dep.	8.07	8.52	11.08	—	—	12.32	3.51	5.08	5.35	6.41	—	—
Kowloon	...Arr.	8.13	8.58	11.14	11.31	11.49	12.38	3.57	5.14	5.41	6.47	7.04	7.56

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

			A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanling	... ...	Dep.	7.45	10.15	3.20	6.15
Shatankok	... ...	Arr.	8.40	11.10	4.15	7.10
			A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shatankok	... ...	Dep.	6.15	9.00	2.00	5.00
Fanling	... ...	Arr.	7.10	9.55	2.55	5.55

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HIGH SEAS LOVE TRAGEDY.

INQUEST REVELATIONS OF THE CAPTAIN.

DEATH FROM FRIGHT.

Revelations of a love drama on the high seas in which a stewardess and a refrigerator engineer of a steamship were the central figures were made at the inquest at Rotherhithe on Louis Fisher, aged twenty-seven, refrigerator engineer of the *American Trader*, who, it is alleged, was murdered by Marie Josephine Waite, aged twenty-four, the stewardess.

It was stated that Waite threw carbolic acid over Fisher while the vessel was at sea near the Scilly Isles.

Major Whitehouse, the coroner, sat with a jury, who returned a verdict that Fisher died from natural causes after fright, and that Waite did not intend to do serious harm to him.

Waite is an American, and the American Consul attended the inquest.

"I was on the boat deck on August 5th," said Captain Fish, the master of the *American Trader*, "when a steward came to me and said that the chief engineer wanted brandy brought to the hospital, as one of the men was injured.

"I was told that a stewardess had fired acid over Fisher, but the stewardess was not present. We sent for a trained nurse among the passengers, and she assisted. It was only a matter of ten minutes between the time the acid was thrown and the man's death.

Another Woman.

"From what I gathered there had been a love affair, and he had treated her badly. Ashore in London I think he had been going with some other woman on the last voyage.

"He told the stewardess that he was going to do the same thing on this voyage. She said, 'I am trying to make a man of him. He is a very vain man.' She also said that she was going to mark him with with the carbolic acid to disfigure him so that he could not go ashore.

"She was surprised when I told her of Fisher's death. She broke right down, going to pieces completely."

Dr. M. Denslow, of the *American Trader*, said:

"Before I reached the hospital I heard Fisher shout, 'Hi, hi,' and he then collapsed. I injected brandy and tried artificial respiration, but it was of no avail. On a post-mortem examination I should say that the primary cause of death was carbolic acid burns, and the secondary cause syncope from fright. There was not enough carbolic acid to cause real shock."

The jury returned, after retiring for nearly an hour, and the foreman said that they had come to the conclusion that Fisher died from natural causes after fright, and that the stewardess did not intend to do him any serious harm.

Waite was subsequently brought up at Bow-street Police Court for extradition to the United States.

Mr. Wallace, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, stated that the Home Secretary had made an order for her deportation, and the American Consul had arranged that she should be taken.

Mr. Graham Campbell at once discharged Waite for her to be deported.

RUSSIAN OIL TRADE.

INDICATIONS OF SUPPORT BY AMERICAN CAPITAL.

AMSTERDAM.

The *Handelsblad* publishes a report that there have recently been many shipments *via* Rotterdam of iron tubes for pipe-lines for the Russian oilfields.

The material, says the newspaper, has been manufactured in Germany and shipped on the Rhine to Rotterdam, to be transhipped there for its destination at Odessa. Twenty ships have already been loaded, and others will follow.

These shipments the newspaper interprets as an indication of a revival of the Russian oil industry with the support of American capital.—*Exchange.*

HIDDEN WEALTH OF THE EMPIRE.

PROSPECTING FOR OILS AND MINERALS.

NEW METHODS TO BE USED.

An investigation to be jointly financed by the Australian Government and the Empire Marketing Board into methods of surveying for oils and minerals within the Empire has received the approval of both parties concerned.

It is anticipated that the work (which will be conducted under the guidance of a competent expert, and is likely to prove of value to many parts of the Empire) will take two years to complete.

There are within the Empire large areas of proved metalliferous value, in obscured by an overlying blanket of recent geological age, which in many cases is comparatively shallow, but renders the task of the geologist and of the prospector both difficult and expensive. In particular, the West Australian fields may be mentioned. Very similar conditions obtain in large portions of Canada.

During the recent years, science has evolved certain methods whereby an indication of the probability of the existence of mineral or of oil may be detected without the necessity of boring.

Certain mineral-bearing bodies, for example, may be better electrical conductors than the surrounding rock, and in these cases electrical methods have been found to indicate with considerable precision the whereabouts and extent of important deposits.

In other cases, differences in the density of the ground below the surface may indicate the existence of oil or of metal-bearing structures, and here gravimetric methods are used. Where hidden deposits have definite magnetic properties, the use of methods of detecting variations in magnetic intensity have in certain circumstances proved successful.

Other methods suggested and, to a certain extent, tested include investigations of the elasticity of rock structures which involve the study of the passage of sound.

EX-CATHOLIC PRIEST AND BOGUS D.S.O.

SCHOOLMASTER FINED.

WHAT HIS WIFE DID NOT KNOW.

CROYDON.

Edward Martin Logan, late headmaster and proprietor of the Chester House School, Birchanger-road, South Norwood, was summoned, at Croydon for unlawfully and falsely representing himself to be a person entitled to wear a certain military decoration—the Distinguished Service Order. He pleaded guilty.

Mr. R. M. Howe, for the Director of Public Prosecutions said that inquiries had been made and the defendant had made a statement.

He said he was born in 1889, and after school became a Roman Catholic priest. In 1915 he enlisted as a private, and was wounded and gassed.

On his discharge from the Army he returned to the priesthood, but there was a bother over his having joined the Army without permission, and he resigned his living and joined the Army again, becoming a captain in the Educational Corps in India. It was discovered later that he obtained his commission by stating that he was a B.A. of Cambridge. He was court-martialled and discharged.

He then came to South Norwood and bought the school, which he had carried on for four years. He also became secretary of the Woodside Conservative and Unionist Association, and on programs and publications issued by this association, he described himself as Capt. Logan, D.S.O., M.C., B.A.

In his statement defendant said he used these titles to gratify his vanity. His wife did not know that he had no right to use the titles.

Defendant now told the court that he was in a hole and had been trying to get out of it. He had sold the school, and should not return to South Norwood.

He was fined £2, and three guineas costs.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day.

Annual Drawing of Debentures of Hong Kong Club, 11 a.m.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.

Ping Pong League: W.Y. College *v.* H.K. University (C.C.Y.M.S.).

Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.s:—"Cheer O": Informal Dance, 7 p.m.

Dinner Dansant at Cafe Restaurant Parisien and after dinner dance at Lee Gardens.

Queen's Theatre: "Wanderer of the Wasteland."

World Theatre: "Hey! Hey! Cowboy."

Star Theatre: "The King on Main Street."

Principal Mails:—Inward: Europe *viâ* Negapatam, letters only (*Lycaon*).

Friday.

White Dew (*Pailu*).

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m., and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.

Organ Recital by Major E. J. Barkham, St. John's Cathedral, 5.30 p.m.

St. Peter's Y.M.C. last moonlight bathing picnic. Launch leaves Queen's Pier, 6.30 p.m.

Ping Pong League: C.R.C. *v.* Y.M.C.A. (St. Peter's Club).

Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.s:—"Cheer O": Concert, 7 p.m.; "Better 'Ole": Variety Concert, 7 p.m.

Dinner Dansant at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.

Queen's Theatre: "Wanderer of the Wasteland."

World Theatre: "Hey! Hey! Cowboy."

Star Theatre: "The King on Main Street."

Principal Mails:—Inward: Europe *viâ* Siberia (*Novara*). Outward: Europe *viâ* Siberia (*Lycaon*), 10.30 a.m.

Saturday.

Mid Autumn Festival (*Chung-ch'iu-chieh*).

Bankruptcy Court, 10.30 a.m.

St. Peter's Club Picnic for Blind Home inmates. Start from Star Ferry Wharf, 2.30 p.m.

Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.s:—Launch Picnic: Launch leaves Queen's Pier, 2.15 p.m.; Kowloon, 2.30 p.m.

St. Peter's Y.M.C. launch picnic. Launch leaves Queen's Pier 3.45 p.m.

Cricket: I.R.C. *v.* R.A.O.C., on I.R.C. ground, 2 p.m.

Lawn Bowls League:—Division I: Kowloon Dock R.C. *v.* Taikoo R.C. Division II: Taikoo R.C. *v.* R.H.K. Yacht Club.

Hong Kong Baseball League: "Dragons" (S.C.A.A.) *v.* Filipinos, Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.

Ping Pong League: T. Institute *v.* St. Peter's Club (S.C.A.A.).

Dinner Dansant at Cafe Restaurant Parisien and King Edward Hotel.

Concert at Kowloon Cricket Club for Service men, 8.30 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Wanderer in the Wasteland."

World Theatre: "Hey! Hey! Cowboy."

Star Theatre: "The King on Main Street."

Principal Mails:—Outward: Europe *viâ* Marseilles, etc. (*Kamo Maru*), 9.30 a.m.

Sunday.

13th Sunday after Trinity.

Inter-Departmental Bowls Competition:—Semi-final: Small Units *v.* Police, Happy Valley, 3.45 p.m.

Interport Bowls: Trial games at Craigengower C.C., 3.30 p.m.

H.K. Baseball League: H.K. Baseball Club *v.* Club de Recreio, Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.

Open air Concert by Military Band, Kowloon Dock Bathing Beach, 5 p.m.

Naval and Military Y.M.C.A.s:—Men's Meetings: "Cheer O," 7.45 p.m.; "Better 'Ole," 8 p.m.

After dinner dance, Lee Gardens.

Monday.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 pm. and King Edward Hotel, 5 p.m.

Water Polo League: 2nd Scots Guards *v.* K.O.S.B.; V.R.C. "A" *v.* Royal Navy.

Ping Pong League: Club de Recreio *v.* S.C.A.A. (C.C.Y.M.S.).

Dinner Dansant at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.

Social for Service men at St. Peter's Young Men's Club, 8.30 p.m.

Principal Mails:—Inward: Europe *via* Negapatam, papers (*Alipore*).

Tuesday.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.

H.K. Baseball League: Club de Recreio *v.* "Dragons" (S.C.A.A.), Happy Valley Diamond, 5.15 p.m.

Ping Pong League: Hop Ying Club *v.* C.A.A. (Y.M.C.A.).

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Ad 4679

TAMED ORANGOUTANG.

ARRIVES IN SHANGHAI.

ON HIS WAY TO HOLLYWOOD.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 2nd.

Mr. A. Dinkel, a rubber planter of Sumatra, is passing through Shanghai on his way to Hollywood and is taking with him three wonderfully tamed apes, of which Sultan I. is not only the largest of the group but also the largest tamed orangoutang in the world. Mr. Dinkel arrived by the s.s. *President McKinley*.

Mr. Dinkel says that Sultan I. is an accomplished cyclist, riding daily on the Estate roads. He is in addition a musician being able to take his part in "Javanese Orchestra: the Gamelang" of 12 men, where he performs the duties of drummer. He is also a good jockey and can play cards, he washes the motor-car, and serves from kitchen to dining table, etc., etc. The foregoing are not the only training feats which he carries out after work and on Sundays, but on working days he earns his living as an energetic workman. He can do all work in connection with the preparation of raw rubber. This intelligent *Orang* taptaps rubber trees, collects latex, and brings it to the factory, where he then mills off the coagulated latex into sheets, by passing it through the several kinds of rolling machines. He, therefore, understands the whole procedure as good as a native, proving the fact that these men-apes have an intelligence which is adaptable to development.

SHANGHAI CABARET OWNERS.

TO ABOLISH CHITS.

LOSSES TOO GREAT NOWADAYS.

SHANGHAI, August 24th.

Scores of foreign cafe and cabaret owners in Shanghai have banded together for the abolition of the "chit system," according to Al. Israel, pioneer cabaret owner and general manager of the Carlton cafe, the Palais de Danse and various other institutions catering to the thirsty.

Under the chit system known patrons of the cabarets and cafes may eat and drink to their heart's content, for which they sign chits to be presented on the first day of the following month. Each year the cabarets lose thousands of dollars through non-payment of chits, but previous attempts to eliminate the system have failed and the cabaret owners have been obliged to boost the price of drinks in order to meet the losses.

With the new Nanking Government tax on liquors and wines, wholesale liquor dealers in Shanghai, are now insisting that the customers pay cash for liquor orders.

"We are obliged to pay cash for our liquor and in turn we must be paid cash by the customers," Mr. Israel declared. "Beginning September 1st cash must be paid for all drinks served. This, of course, will result in a loss of business, but we are obliged to protect ourselves against ruin."

At the present time it is very difficult to obtain beer by the case or liquor by the case from local wholesalers. The latter assert that they are not well-stocked and therefore cannot fill the orders. Irate customers, however, claim that the wholesalers are hoarding their supply until the new tax is effective.—*Manila Times.*

KUOMINTANG OFFICIAL MURDERED.

ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN SHOT BY COMMUNISTS.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 1st.

Police of Chinese territory to-day are continuing their search for the slayer of Liu Ping, also known as Liu Chien Fu, who was Secretary of the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang Party and who was killed by unknown gunmen. The shooting took place on Yau Chu Chao Road, West Gate. The Chinese police claim that the shooting was done by several Communists in revenge for anti-Communist work done by the deceased.

Liu was 24 years old and a native of Anhwei. He was educated in the local Nanyang University and was known as a foe of communism. Following the fatal shooting an urgent meeting was conducted by the Kuomintang Committee, at which the following resolutions were passed:

1.—That a sum of $500 be raised for funeral expenses.

2.—That compensation of $600 per year be given to relatives of the slain man.

3.—That all of the members of the Committee wear mourning bands for one day.

4.—That a date be fixed on which to hold a memorial service.

5.—That a special pamphlet be issued in his honour.

6.—That a reward of $2,000 be paid for the arrest of the murderer or murderers.

7.—That various branches of the Kuomintang be notified.—*Shanghai Times.*

PHILIPPINE LEPER'S APPEAL.

RIGHTFULLY DETAINED.

COURT UPHOLDS HOSPITAL'S ACTION.

MANILA, September 1st.

Holding that the Philippine legislature had police powers to enact a law ordering segregation of lepers, the Supreme Court this morning denied the petition of Angel Lorenzo, a leper, for *habeas corpus*.

Section 1033 of Act 2711, authorizes the Director of Health and his agents to apprehend, detain, isolate or confine, all leprous persons in the Philippines.

Acting in accordance with the provision of this law, the Director of Health detained indefinitely Lorenzo in the San Lazaro Hospital as being dangerous to public health. Lorenzo started *habeas corpus* proceedings in the Court of First Instance of Manila for his immediate release on the ground that he was being illegally restrained of his liberty. He attacked the constitutionality of the law as being partial and unfair. He also argued that leprosy is not a contagious disease.

The Supreme Court also refused the plea of Lorenzo to require the Trial Court to receive evidence to determine if leprosy is or is not a contagious disease.

On this point the Court ruled: "In the case of a statute purporting to have been enacted in the interest of the public health, all questions relating to the determination of matters of fact are for the Legislature. If there is a probable basis for sustaining the conclusion reached, its findings are not subject to judicial review. The courts do not sit to resolve conflicting theories."

"Judicial notice will be taken of the fact that leprosy is commonly believed to be an infectious disease tending to cause one afflicted with it to be shunned and excluded from society, and that compulsory segregation of lepers as a means of preventing the spread of the disease is supported by high scientific authority," the Court further ruled.

"Section 1058 of Act 2711, was enacted by the Legislature in the legitimate exercise of the police power, which extends to the preservation of the public health," the High Tribunal finally decided."

THE MANILA HOTEL.

NO ONE WANTS TO BUY IT.

GOVERNMENT ASKING TOO MUCH.

There is now no local nor foreign interest in the sale of the Manila Hotel due to the exceedingly high valuation placed on the property, according to information obtained from individuals who are in a position to know the facvts. The valuation runs close to P.2,500,000, says the *Manila Times.*

Bids Due October.

According to specifications laid down by the Manila Railroad Board, which is selling the property, bids are to be posted October 1st. The Pachrach-Antrim bid and the B. Haldane-Duncan bid, the only two offers made before the drafting of specifications, have been returned to their respective owners for revision. It is believed unlikely, however, that new offers will be made by these bidders."

The enthusiasm manifest by both local and foreign capitalists at the time the proposed sale of the hotel was announced has completely died out, it was learned. The owners of the Waldorf-Astoria, New York's best known hotel, who were reported interested, have not been heard from. Neither is there any indication that the Hong Kong and Shanghai Hotels Co. will make any bid for the property. A stockholder of this Company was a guest of the Manila Hotel at the time its sale was announced. He asked for information concerning the property. He has been gone almost two months and has not communicated with the Railroad Board since.

Replacement Cost High.

The reason for the high valuation of the Hotel is, it is said that at the time it was built, the price of the materials used and the cost of labour were much lower than they are now, and replacement value of the property to-day would be considerably more than the actual cost in 1910.

Likewise, it is stated, the Government is exhibiting little enthusiasm regarding the sale due to the small amount of money tied up in the property and the returns are considerably higher than it can expect in any other venture it may invest the sale price in.

TOKYO EARTHQUAKE ANNIVERSARY.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

THE NEW CITY.

TOKYO, Sept. 1st.

Four years ago to-day, at 11.58 a.m. of September 1st, 1923, Tokyo and Yokohama jarred in the first of a series of tremendous earthquake shocks which effected probably the greatest natural disaster in the history of the world.

In memory of that tragic experience memorial services are being held to-day throughout the Empire. Buddhist priests everywhere are chanting requiem for the thousands of dead.

Special services in Tokyo took place at many parts of the city but the greatest ceremony was at the site of the former Honjo Clothing Depot, where more than 33,000 perished in a single group. At the moment of the shock all traffic and other activities in the two cities halted in silent tribute to the departed.

To-day, after four years of continuous labour, traces of the disaster still remain but are rapidly disappearing before the industry of millions of Japanese who labour ceaselessly for the restoration of their home cities. A year from to-day the great earthquake and the terrible hours of raging fire which followed it will be little more than a memory. Reconstruction will have been completed.

Replica of Western City.

Tokyo, once quaint capital of an Oriental empire, is changing with marvelous rapidity to a replica of any great city of the west. Near-skyscrapers rear high above broad and well paved modern streets, roaring with motorized traffic. New railway stations, many with all the efficient conveniences Japan has learned from America, have replaced the wooden structures of pre-earthquake days. The rickshaw, once familiar in every Japanese thoroughfare, has all but disappeared.

New piers have been built in Yokohama, a new and modern customs house greets incoming tourists from America, a new hotel to replace the famous old Grand Hotel is rapidly nearing completion; there is a new foreign club on the Bund and a new bridges, new buildings and new streets are everywhere. A new and broad modern highway, flowing with motor traffic, has been completed between the Tokyo and Yokohama boundary lines and is being extended into the heart of each city.

Repetition of Disaster Impossible.

Repetition of the disaster, which affected 3,404,898 persons and brought a total of 156,693 killed, injured and missing, is impossible, according to experts. Wider streets, improved fire-fighting equipment, more fireproof building construction, and increasing modernization of the country have assured greater safety for the millions living in Tokyo and Yokohama to-day.—*Manila Times.*

MONEY IN PHILIPPINES.

HOW MANILA STOCK EXCHANGE WILL HELP.

There is plenty of capital in the Philippines willing to invest at a reasonable rate of interest as shown by the investments of Filipinos in the New York market, and there is also plenty of money available locally for investments in local corporations, declared W. P. G. Elliott, president of the newly organized Manila Stock Exchange, in his speech before the Rotary Club.

Mr. Elliott emphasized the fact that in the past there were a number of money-making corporations which have died on account of their failure to get in touch with people who have money to invest.

The object of the exchange was explained to the Rotarians, namely to furnish an agency which can put investors in touch with firms and corporations whose stocks are in the market. He deplored, through repetition of a conversation he had had with a New York man, the fact that heretofore there have been no stock exchanges in the Philippines.

IN WAR PAINT.

THE "VICTORY" DRAWS 1,000 VISITORS A DAY.

In a new coat of black and yellow paint H.M.S. *Victory*, which has been almost restored to her Trafalgar rig in Portsmouth Dockyard, is proving a great attraction to visitors to Southsea. As many as 1,000 people a day are being shown over the famous old three-decker.

When the Naval Chrities' Week opened, seamen attired as in Nelson's day acted as guides on the *Victory*, and other warships were open to inspection.

Over £100,000 has been spent on the reconstruction of the *Victory* and another £10,000 is required for its completion. Topmasts and rigging, for which special ropes have had to be made at Devonport Dockyard, have yet to be fitted. Even the boats of the flagship are to be rebuilt as they were at Trafalgar.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1927.

B.K. Bank	$1,075 buy., 1,077½/80 sa.
Do., London	£115 nom.
Chartered Bank	£20 nom.
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	£32 nom.
Do., C.	£13½ nom.
P. & O. Bank	£9⅜ buy.
East Asia Bank	$68 nom.
Canton Insurance	$590 sel.
China Underwriters	$1½ nom.
North China Ins.	Tls. 143 nom.
Union Insurance	$205½ buy.
Yangtsze Insurance	M. $40 buy.
China Fire Insurance	$210 buy.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	$800 nom.
Douglases	$33 buy.
Steamboats	$21½ sel.
Hong Kong Tugs	60 cts. sel.
Indo-Chinas (Pref.)	$30 nom.
Do. (Def.)	$48 buy.
Shell Transports	92/- nom.
Star Ferries	$54.60 buy.
Waterboats	$17 nom.
China Sugars	$15 sel.
Malabon Sugars	$31 sel.
Benguets	$1.70 nom.
Kailun Mining Ad.	49/- buy.
Langkats (combined)	Tls. 17½ buy.
Do. (single)	Tls. 9 nom.
S'hai. Explorations	Tls. 3 nom.
Shanghai Loans	Tls. 6 nom.
Raubs	$4 buy.
Tronoh Mines	19/3 nom.
Ural Caspians	5/- nom
H.K. & K. Wharfs	$112½ buy.
H.K. & W. Docks	$35 nom.
Hongkews	Tls. 143 buy.
New Engineerings	Tls. 4½ buy.
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 92 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	$64 nom.
H.K. Lands	$55.15 buy., 55½ sel. & sa.
Hong Kong Realty	$8 sel.
H.K. Territorials	$1½ sel.
Humphreys Estates	$122½ buy.
Prince's Buildings	$95 buy.
Rural Lands	$1½ nom.
Ewo Cottons	Tls. 7½ buy.
Orientals	Tls. 1½ nom.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	Tls. 50 nom.
Do. (new)	Tls. 25 nom.
China Buses	Tls. 7 nom.
H.K. Tramways	$20.10 sel.
Peak Trams (old)	$14 sel.
Do. (new)	$7 sel.
Singapore Tractions	10/9 buy., 11/- sel.
Taxis	$1 nom.
Amusements	$20 nom.
Canton Ices	$5 nom.
Cements (combined)	$7 sel.
Do. (old)	$6.50 nom.
Do. (new)	$1 sel.
China Lights (comb.)	$12½ nom.
Do. (old)	$9½ nom.
Do. (new)	$6½ nom.
China Providents	$4 nom.
Constructions	$12 sel.
Dairy Farms	$15.20 buy.
Der A Wings	$8 nom.
H.K. Electrics	$53½ sel.
Macao Electrics	$37 buy.
H.K. Ropes (old)	$10 nom.
Do. (new)	$5 nom.
Lane Crawfords	$5 sel.
Mackintoshs	$22 nom.
Sinceres	$8½ nom.
United Asbestos	$12 sel.
Watsons (old)	$11½ nom.
Wm. Powells	$5 sel.
Telephones	$3.70 sel.

buy.—buyers; sel.—sellers; sa.—sales nom.—nominal.

EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

September 7th, 1927.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/11¼
Bank Bills, on demand	1/11 9/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/11⅛
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/0⅛
Documentary, Bills, 4 months' sight	2/0⅜
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1,215
Credits, 4 months' sight	1,290
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	47⅞
Credits, at 60 days' sight	49⅜
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer / Bank Bills, on demand	131½
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer / Bank Bills, on demand	131½
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	79⅜
Private, 30 days' sight	—
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	103½
ON MANILA.—On demand	96
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	84⅜
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	118½
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	—
ON SAIGON.—On demand	nom.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	95½
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate	$9.85
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	—
BAR SILVER, per oz.	25 5/16

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, September 6th.

Paris	124
New York	4.86.1/16
Brussels	34.91½
Geneva	25.21
Amsterdam	12.12⅝
Milan	89.45
Berlin	20.44
Stockholm	18.10
Copenhagen	18.16
Oslo	18.53
Vienna	34.48
Prague	163¾
Helsingfors	192½
Madrid	23.75½
Lisbon	2.7/16
Athens	367½
Bucharest	795
Rio	5.27/32
Buenos Aires	46.3/64
Bombay	1/5.61/64
Yokohama	1/11.15/16
Shanghai	2/5½
Hong Kong	1/11½
Silver spot & forward	25.5/16

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[A.P.D.]

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[A.P.B. 15]

KING EDWARD AND THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT.

CLOSE PERSONAL FRIENDSHIP WITH SIR HENRY CAMPBELL BANNERMAN.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF CABINET MAKING.

[By SIR SIDNEY LEE.]

Continuing his series of articles in the "London Daily Telegraph" on the reign of King Edward VII., Sir Sydney Lee gives a very interesting account of the early days of the Campbell Bannerman Ministry and the excellent relationship that prevailed between the King and the Prime Minister.

The Conservative Ministry, split by the fiscal controversy, had long been tottering to its doom and had only survived by a series of adroit and astonishing feats of plate-spinning on the part of that past-master of political tactics, Mr. A. J. Balfour. Finally on December 4th, 1905, Mr. Balfour suddenly resigned. The choice of his successor had been for some time under consideration. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman had, since February, 1899, been accepted by the Liberal party as its leader in the House of Commons, but his strong criticism of British methods of waging the South African War and his faith in Home Rule as the solution of Irish difficulties had impaired his hold over many Liberal leaders of an intellectual capacity manifestly superior to his own. In November, 1905, however, he had removed one obstacle to his accession to supreme political power by assuring Mr. Asquith that he would not introduce a Home Rule Bill into the next Parliament. This concession rendered his appointment as Prime Minister more generally acceptable, and, when Mr. Balfour resigned, the King immediately sent for Sir Henry to take his place. The meeting was thoroughly good-humoured on both sides. Campbell-Bannerman accepted the King's invitation to form a Ministry and kissed hands on his appointment as Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury.

The King had first come into personal association with Campbell-Bannerman when he was Secretary of State for War in the Liberal Government of 1892-5, and although he was not at one with Campbell-Bannerman in a scheme of Army Reform which then compelled the withdrawal of the Duke of Cambridge, he could not withhold approval of his tactful handling of a difficult situation.

Tastes In Common.

The two men had much in common. However, much they differed in their views on home and foreign policy neither of them was insular in his attitude to foreign peoples. Sir Henry, like the King, appreciated the French character, spoke the language fluently, and found most of his recreation in reading French novels. He knew Frenchmen and Frenchwomen of all ranks, and, like the King, enjoyed the friendship of General Galliffet and had frequented the salon of the Princess Mathilde. Later on Sir Henry's attitude during the South African War and his reflections on the humanity of the British Army had offended the King, and even as late as June 28th, 1905, the King, although he had met him occasionally at Marienbad, had hesitated to meet him at a dinner party at Lord Carrington's. On reflection, however, he decided to go. Campbell-Bannerman sat next the King after dinner and "they got on capitally together," the King being in excellent spirits and remaining until one o'clock. The King, on leaving, said to Lord Carrington, "I like Campbell-Bannerman immensely, and I think he is quite sound on foreign politics." To which Lord Carrington replied: "If we come in, Sir Henry will make your Majesty a first-rate Prime Minister and will furnish you with a good Government." The King laughed and said, "Of that I am convinced, and I hope you will be in it."

"I was very glad," Lord Carrington relates, "to get the chance of bringing the two together, as Campbell-Bannerman had been much run down—he was called unpatriotic and a 'little Englander,' and his unfortunate expression 'methods of barbarism' (applied to the concentration camps, and the burning of farmhouses) was twisted during the Boer war into a slur on our badly-armed, overworked, and gallant soldiers. He is very unpopular with Court and Society generally. But, he is so straight, so good-tempered, so clever, and so full of humour that I am certain people will like him when they get to know him."

Campbell-Bannerman soon became personally congenial to the King, who grew to appreciate the pawky humour and the general kindliness of temper of "the gay old dog with a twinkle in his eye." He had the knack of amusing the King with good stories, and never veiled his own political views or intentions from his Sovereign. His comments on his colleagues were amazingly frank; he greatly amused the King on one occasion by referring to the austere Mr. John Morley as "that old maidish Priscilla."

Prime Minister's Precedence.

One decision which the King had taken on Mr. Balfour's suggestion, on December 27th, 1903, became operative on the assumption of office by the new Prime Minister. The anomalous position of the Prime Minister, who had hitherto been ignored as an officer of State in the formal orders of precedence, was then repaired. It had been first suggested that on the retirement of the then Conservative Ministry the Prime Minister's precedence should follow that of the Lord Chancellor. The King demurred to the proposed placing, and suggested that the chief Minister should follow the Lord Privy Seal, but it was finally decided that the Prime Minister should follow after the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor, and the Archbishop of York.

On March 20th, 1905, a warrant was prepared for issue whenever the next Administration should be formed, and on December 3rd, 1905, the instrument was executed by the Home Office, by direction of Mr. Balfour on his resignation, and the Prime Minister of England was formally recognised as being, after the members of the Royal family, the fourth most important subject of the King.

The New Cabinet.

At the first it seemed rather doubtful whether or not Campbell-Bannerman, the ostensible leader of the Liberal party, could secure the co-operation of all sections of his party, in which there were acute divisions on both home and foreign questions. Lord Rosebery had lately refused in public to march under his banner, and the three ablest members of the party, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Haldane, and Sir Edward Grey, championed Imperial and foreign policies which seemed to conflict with the party leader's principles. Yet a Liberal Ministry from which these three men were missing was not likely to enjoy any widespread confidence. However, an accommodation was reached with all except Lord Rosebery, and all sections were ultimately represented in the newly-formed Ministry.

Both Mr. Haldane and Sir Edward Grey desired that Mr. Asquith should lead in the House of Commons and that the Prime Minister should go to the House of Lords. Their point of view was seconded by Campbell-Bannerman's physician, Dr. Ott, who wrote to him from Vienna warning him most earnestly against taking the double post of Leader of the House of Commons and Prime Minister on the ground that his health would not stand it. But Campbell-Bannerman was his own captain, and would not budge from his self-appointed task.

The King was aware of the doubts cherished by Campbell-Bannerman's colleagues as to his fitness to lead the House of Commons, and their wish that he should accept promotion to the House of Lords, and he tactfully inquired as to Campbell-Bannerman's attitude to the proposal. He spoke of the heavy calls on the physical strength of a Prime Minister who sat in the House of Commons, and good-naturedly reminded "C.-B.," who was rather more than five years his senior, that neither of them was a young man any more. But Campbell-Bannerman had already (December 6th) made up his mind to stay in the House of Commons, and was uninfluenced by the King's hint.

Like Queen Victoria, King Edward abstained from making any suggestion as to the distribution of the more important ministerial offices, and he only inquired as to whom the Foreign Secretaryship would be offered. To the King's satisfaction Lord Cromer was mentioned, and Campbell-Bannerman made him the offer. But the next day Campbell-Bannerman wrote that Lord Cromer declined on grounds of health. Again the party leaders differed from the Prime Minister and they pressed earnestly that the Foreign Office should be offered to Sir Edward Grey, whose views on foreign policy inclined to the Imperialist side, whilst those of Campbell-Bannerman were of the Gladstonian colour. Finally a settlement was reached and Grey was appointed.

The new Cabinet was large, though not beyond recent precedent; and it was recognised that there must necessarily be an inner and an outer Cabinet, the main course of policy being determined by the former.

(Continued on next Column.)

RUSSIAN BURGLAR SHOT.

A SHANGHAI TRAGEDY.

PORTUGUESE HOUSEHOLDER UNDER ARREST.

Waking up upon hearing a tapping sound in his bedroom at four o'clock last Thursday morning, says the *Shanghai Times*, Mr. Francisco Maria Guedes, a Portuguese residing at 69, Kungping Road, pulled a gun from underneath his pillow and fired two shots at a moving figure in his room. He then jumped out of bed and switched on the light and discovered that he had shot Boris B. Borsky, a Russian locksmith trying to burgle his house and wardrobe. Both shots had entered Borsky's chest.

Mr. Guedes ran downstairs to tell the servants to call up the police. While downstairs he heard Borsky moving about upstairs. He started to return upstairs and when half way up met Borsky at the top. Guedes took careful aim and fired a third shot at the burglar, hitting him in the neck, Borsky fell down and died shortly after.

Wayside police were summoned and removed the body from the house. A search of deceased's pockets revealed a quantity of jewellery belonging to Guedes and a box containing a manicure set locked ready to carry away.

Guedes stated at the inquest that he thought Borsky was armed as he carried a torch in his hand but failed to light it and in the darkness it looked like a weapon. The tapping sound he heard, and which he first thought was a cat, was Borsky trying to pick the lock of the wardrobe. He shouted "Veh Iau doong!" (don't move), to the burglar, but the latter backed away and made no reply. Whereupon Guedes fired. When the police arrived the neighbours told them that there were two more burglars on the roof, but a search failed to find them.

At the inquest a verdict was returned by Judge Yu and Deputy Meinhardt that deceased met his death from shots fired by Mr. Francisco Maria Guedes while deceased was burglaring the home of Guedes.

Mr. Guedes appeared before the Portuguese Consular Court before the Provisional Court proceedings charged with the killing of Borsky. He was remanded on bail pending the result of the inquest. Vice Consul Bothelo testified to this.

Some Old Friends.

The Cabinet thus appointed contained many men who had not hitherto come into contact with the King, as well as one or two of his old friends. Sir Edward Grey, the new Foreign Secretary, had been known to the King from infancy, the King having been his godfather. Sir Edward's father had been one of the King's first equerries, and his premature death had greatly grieved him. The King often recalled to Sir Edward his friendly relations with his father, and when Sir Edward visited him at Balmoral he conducted him over the ground which he had traversed with the elder Grey many years earlier. Whilst Grey was Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Gladstone's last ministry the King had come into contact with him and had learnt to appreciate his cautious sagacity and rigid principles.

Lord Carrington, the new President of the Board of Agriculture, was another old and valued friend. The King had recommended him to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman on December 6th for the post of Lord Chamberlain, adding: "I look upon Charlie as a brother, and I should like him as Lord Chamberlain again, which is now a most important office." But Lord Carrington demurred on "medical grounds," and the Lord Chamberlainship was offered to "Bobby" Spencer with a Viscounty. The King was pleased with the appointment, though, as he wrote to Lord Carrington on December 8th:

My dear Charlie—Your kind letter received to-day has greatly touched me. It is a very great disappointment to me that you are unable to take up the important post of Lord Chamberlain under the new Government and still more *for the reason*. But from the report you give, and having read your Doctor's letter which Francis sent me, I quite understand that it would not be possible. I trust, however, that you will be able to fill another post and that your health will daily improve.—Ever yours very sincerely,

EDWARD R.

Several of the more senior Ministers had long been known to the King. Mr. Asquith, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, was by no means a stranger, and though there could not be said to be great friendship on either side, the King appreciated the legal acumen, classical oratory, and storical courage of the last of the great Gladstonians.

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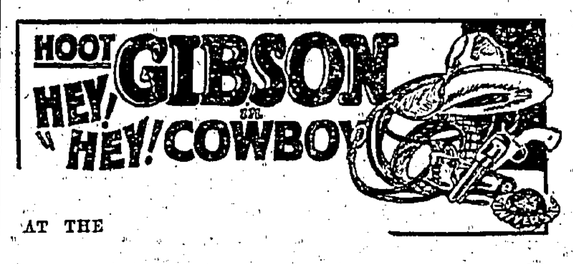

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[A.P.B.]

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[A.P.B.]

SOBER ENGLAND.

FEWER DRUNKENNESS CONVICTIONS IN 1926.

METHYLATED EVIL CHECKED.

There was a considerable reduction last year in the number of convictions for drunkenness. The figure was the lowest since 1919. This is the feature of the annual Home Office Licensing Statistics for 1926.

A warning is given against drawing "wrong and astonishing" conclusions from the figures, and it is pointed out that the Labour disputes of last year contributed in some measure to the reduction. Nevertheless, the return encourages optimism in regard to the progress of sobriety. It says:

Taking the figures for what they are, and surveying the question over a considerable period, a broad view that the country is growing more sober, though slowly, is not affected by the consideration that everywhere there must have been every year cases of drunkenness which might have led to convictions but did not, and it would not be fundamentally affected if the figures (owing to an increase of work and wages or from other causes) showed an increase hereafter.

A gratifying feature of the returns is that methylated spirit drinking has been definitely checked.

EFFECT OF STRIKES.

The total number of convictions for drunkenness in England and Wales for 1926, namely 67,126, was a decrease of 7,951, or 10.6 per cent., compared with 1925. Last year's total reached a lower level than in any year since 1919. Of the 67,126 convictions, 55,836 were of men and 11,290 of women. Commenting on these figures and on the statistics of convictions generally, the report says:

These figures represent convictions. They cannot be used as synonymous with inebriety. Neither does the absence, or a low rate, of convictions, mean sobriety. Such misuse of the figures leads to wrong and astonishing conclusions.

Other causes than mere sobriety led to increasingly low levels of figures of convictions during the war; and it is incredible that it was only increasing insobriety which caused the increase of the figures to their peak in 1913.

Taking the figures for what they are, and surveying the question over a considerable period, a broad view that the country is growing more sober, though slowly, is not affected by the consideration that everywhere there must have been every year cases of drunkenness which might have led to convictions but did not, and it would not be fundamentally affected if the figures (owing to an increase of work and wages or from other causes) showed an increase hereafter. The monthly decrease, which had begun in the year 1925, continued in 1926; and the figures of every month were less than in the previous year, except that February, with its 5,567 convictions, was practically the same as the corresponding month of the preceding year.

In 1913 the convictions for drunkenness in England and Wales totalled 188,877. For the last three years the figures were:

1924	79,082
1925	75,077
1926	67,126

In Greater London the convictions for 1913 were 65,488, and the figures for the past three years:

1924	30,437
1925	29,975
1926	29,174

The occurrence of the drunkenness which leads to conviction is unevenly distributed over the days of the week. Saturday is the most fruitful day for arrests and contributes about 32 per cent. of the total; Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday give some 9 to 11 per cent. each; Monday and Friday show 12 and 16 per cent. respectively.

"In addition to other causes," the report comments, "the police were probably too busy in many of these districts to take their usual notice of cases of drunkenness that did not lead to violence or other more serious offences."

The cases of convictions for drunkenness, in which the condition of the convicted person was reported to have been due to the drinking of methylated spirit, decreased by 12 per cent. from 444 (241 males, 203 females) in the year 1925 to 389 (218 males, 171 females) in 1926. Decreases took place in all the large towns except Cardiff, where the convictions increased from twenty-three to twenty-six, and Swansea, where the increase was from nine to twenty-four.

It is probable (says the report) that the measures which were used in 1924 to make methylated spirits more unpalatable and more unsuitable for beverage purposes have stopped, or helped to stop, the growth of this evil, at all events in the places where it was, or threatened to be, most prevalent.

(*Continued on next Column.*)

It appears as though the habit of using methylated spirits as a beverage, to the point of drunkenness, belonged—apart from London—to North England and South Wales, since about two-thirds of the cases which have occurred since 1920 came from an area north of a line running along the southern boundaries of Cheshire, Lancashire, and Yorkshire, and about an eighth occurred in Glamorgan.

Reduction of Licenses.

At the beginning of this year the number of on-licensed premises in England and Wales was 79,860, and the number of off-licensed premises 22,149. The figures a year earlier were 80,420 and 22,131 respectively. In the ten years 1895 to 1904 the average annual decrease in on-licenses was 386. The decrease in the year 1925 was 560, and for the twenty-one years 1903-26 the average was 834. During 1926 the decrease will probably prove to have been about 530, leaving a total of about 79,330 on-licenses at the beginning of the year 1927. In the period since 1907 the decrease year by year has almost continuously grown less, but, on the other hand, the population has increased, so that whereas the figure of 95,517 on-licences on January 1st, 1908, represented 27.24 licences per 10,000 of the population, or one on-license for every 370 persons, the figure of 79,860 on-licenses on January 1st, 1926, represents no more than 20.44 licenses per 10,000 of the population, or one on-license for every 489 persons.

Since the Criminal Justice Act, 1925, came into operation on June 1st, 1926, a total of 804 persons were disqualified from holding a motor driver's license for twelve months following a conviction for drunkenness.

"DIED FOR LOVE."

A YOUNG MAN'S SUICIDE FROM THE "LUNGSHAN."

LETTER TO FATHER WHO WITHHELD HIS CONSENT.

Pretty modern Chinese flappers and baggy-trousered youths disembarking from the s.s. *Lungsha*, last night showed none of their usual hilarity and the sight of friends waiting for them at the wharf did not cheer them.

Two dainty maidens were discussing *affaires de coeur*. One lass of about sixteen summers was heard to say "Oh, I'd sooner be dead than to have my father select a husband for me." "Yes," replied the other, "what is the use of living when there is no love." They both heaved deep sighs and glided away to a waiting car.

Then came two horn-rimmed Chinese boys dressed in the latest Oxford trousers. Their conversation was also far from cheerful. "He was a fool to drown himself. Why, I'll shoot the old man, if he comes between me and the girl I love," said one of them. His companion replied "Well, Chinese customs are about the worst in the world if I may say so."

Old ladies on whom nature had not been too kind ambled by, shaking their heads and saying: "I do not know what the present-day girls are coming to and they deserve a good thrashing, that's what they deserve."

Such fragments of conversation made one wonder what was wrong, and the reason for these remarks was soon forthcoming. On board the *Lungshan*, a group of men were seen talking together and from what they said it was gathered that a well-to-do Chinese youth had committed suicide by throwing himself into the river.

The story went that this young man was deeply in love with a girl in Canton. His love was reciprocated, but the boy's father is a patriarch and sticks to "old customs." He would not allow his only son to marry a modern flapper, and sternly told the boy that he would not tolerate such nonsense.

Knowing that the "old man" would never give his consent, the young lover decided to end his unhappiness in a watery grave. Accordingly he took passage on the *Lungshan* yesterday afternoon allowing himself the luxury of a first-class cabin in order to write a letter to his father, telling him that he was going to commit suicide and requesting that a turtle dove be killed over his grave.

When the letter had been written and placed on the table, the young man walked about the deck, and while the vessel was passing Fort Tigris, he made the plunge. The ship was stopped but before a boat could be lowered, the boy had disappeared and was not seen again.

"NOT TRANSFERABLE."

A TRAM RIDE WITH ANOTHER'S TICKET.

FOKI AND EMPLOYERS IN COURT.

The condition "Not transferable" printed on the monthly tickets of the Hong Kong Tramway Company formed the subject of a court case when Messrs. Chan Pak Ying and Hung Hok Chau, manager and submanager for the China Merchant's Tobacco Co. were summoned before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday, for having transferred their monthly tram tickets to a *foki*. The *foki*, Lo Chi, was also summoned for using the tickets.

The three defendants were represented by Mr. C. A. S. Russ, and Mr. A. Gillard watched the case on behalf of the Tramway Co.

The Tramway Company's case was very simple. The *foki* was riding on a tram when he was asked for his ticket. He produced a monthly ticket and showed it to the conductor. When the ticket inspector went up to him, the *foki* showed another ticket.

The defence admitted this, but said that the two tickets were given the *foki* to take them to the Tramway Company for renewal. The *foki* thought that as he was going on business to the Tramway Company, he was entitled to a free ride.

Mr. Russ added that there was no intent to defraud the Company and the defendant's act arose entirely out of his ignorance of the regulations.

Mr. Lindsell asked for evidence of this. The Chinese ticket inspector then went into the witness box and said that when he and Mr. Gillard went to the defendants' shop they spoke to Chan and Hung. Chan admitted responsibility and said that as Lo was making the trip for the purpose of renewing the monthly tickets, he thought that Lo was entitled to a free ride once a month. Chan also produced a book of cash tickets and said that ordinarily the *fokis* were supplied with such tickets.

No Transfer.

At this stage his Worship decided that there was no evidence of transfer of the ticket for an unlawful purpose on the part of the defendant Hung, and discharged him.

Lo then went into the witness box and denied that Chan had told him that he was entitled to a free ride on the strength of renewing the monthly tickets. That was what the witness had himself thought. He had a book of cash tickets in his pocket and had the conductor insisted on payment he would have done so. When he showed the monthly ticket to the conductor the latter did not say anything so he thought it was all right.

Chan also went into the witness box and denied that he had mentioned anything to Lo about a free ride. He also denied that he had told the ticket inspector that he thought Lo was entitled to a free ride once a month.

Deciding that there was nothing in the evidence against Chan which could satisfactorily prove transfer, the Magistrate discharged this man also.

Lo was convicted for using his master's ticket and fined $5.

ALLEGED "PIRATE SHIP."

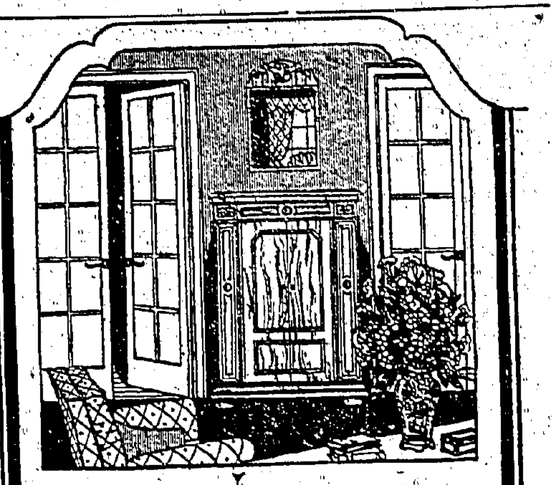
5,000 CASES OF LIQUOR.

NEW YORK.

Classed technically by her captors as a "pirate ship" on the ground that she had changed her name at sea without authority, the trawler *Sebastopol* has been seized off the Narrows with a load of 5,000 cases of liquor on board.

The name *Westmorland* had been painted over the original name, but the ship's papers show her to be the *Sebastopol*. The capture was made by a coastguard cutter, which escorted the trawler to its anchorage in New York Harbour.

According to Lloyd's Register, an ex-trawler of the name of the *Sebastopol*, 321 gross tonnage, was formerly the property of the Newfoundland Government.—*Reuter.*



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WU PEI FU'S TREASURES.

PRICELESS ANTIQUES SOLD AT SHANGHAI.

SCROLL BY SUNG DYNASTY WARRIOR.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 2nd.

The auction room of L. Moore & Co., Kiangsi Road, became a miniature museum this morning, when famous Chinese scrolls and embroideries centuries old were displayed for the scrutiny of the interested public. The property, including priceless articles, ancient relics, rare specimens or Oriental paintings, porcelain vases handed down from the Sung and the Tang dynasties, as well as numerous other valuables of great historic and archæological interest, is said to be the private collection of Marshal Wu Pei Fu.

The casual visitor on entering the salesroom in which usually are stored second-hand furniture, *ad infinitum*, was well-nigh amazed at seeing the gorgeousness of the premises, with hangings of multi-coloured scrolls properly inscribed, hand-paintings and other beautiful things characteristic of a Chinese "palace."

Among the valuables was a great piece of caligraphic work, several yards in length, by the greatest and the most famous General in Chinese history, Yoh Fei. Yoh Fei was a hero in the Sung dynasty, who was responsible for the complete extirpation of "Kyungs," the foreigners then known to the Chinese. He was a great scholar as well as an intrepid man-at-arm, and noted particularly for his caligraphy, which possesses both strength and beauty. A reserve price of Tls. 4,500 had been placed on this work.

Like all articles sold by auction, these valuables and curios were being disposed of at incredibly reduced prices; and one had a feeling of sadness mingled with surprise at seeing the Marshal parting with his treasures after years and years of patient collecting. The curios, it is said, formed part of "loot."

Most of the purchasers at the auction this morning were proprietors of second-hand goods stores on Peking Road and curio-shop owners. A few foreigners, ostensibly connoisseurs of the Eastern art, were seen in the spacious room.

One private seal was sold for Tls. 8 and another for Tls. 11. A scroll which was presented to Marshal Wu Pei Fu on his 50th birthday fetched Tls. 55.

There was one Sung scroll, "Character," by Yoh Fei, a limit for which was Tls. 4,500. The bidders went as high as nearly Tls. 3,000 this morning, but no further, and the scroll was not sold.

It was said that the second wife of Marshal Wu Pei Fu was in Hankow, and it was during her stay there that Borodin and his comrades helped themselves to the Marshal's property.

REIGN OF TERROR FOR HANKOW.

NARROWLY AVERTED.

COMMUNIST AGENTS ARRESTED, DOCUMENTS SEIZED.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 2nd.

That the Communist agents, who were arrested by the local military authorities early last week, planned to create a reign of terror in all the Concessions and Special Districts in Hankow, is revealed in documents seized during the raid on the C.P. dens. These documents were made public exposing the plots of the agitators.

The plan of the Communists was to divide their working area into five sections, (1) the Model District, (2) S.A.D. No. 2, (3) S.A.D. No. 1, (4) French Concession and (5) Japanese Concession. In each of these districts there was to be a Communist leader directing agitation and uprising, says the *Hankow Herald*.

Against The Kuomintang.

The documents show that the Communist agents planned to create a reign of terror in Hankow by first stirring up the troops, policemen and workers. At their last meeting they passed the following five resolutions:—

(1) That inside the period of one week, posters be put up in the streets against the Kuomintang and the Nationalist Government.

(2) That inside the period of one week, rumours be spread in to bring about a panic among the population in the Concessions and Special Districts.

(3) Pamphlets be distributed among the local troops, policemen and workers, stirring up a big scale uprising.

(4) A meeting be called for all the Communist propagandists.

(5) A general meeting be held to discuss further plans of creating disturbance.

RUBBER SHARES.

DIVIDENDS AND QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Carroll Bros. have been advised that the Pusing Rubber and Tin Co., Ltd., have paid a final dividend of 2½ per cent. with 5 per cent. bonus.

Quotations.

Allenbys	$2.90
Ayer Molek	2.45
Ayer Panas	10.90
Glencalys	2.90
Jeram Kuantan	1.80
Jimahs	2.45
Malaka Pindas	2.25
Pajams	2.45

KOO YING FAN AND HIS CIRCLE.

MONOPOLISED REVENUE POSTS IN CANTON.

VICE-DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL BANK DISAPPEARS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Mr. Koo Ying Fan's sudden resignation from the Financial Department of the Canton Government is still the chief topic of speculation in political circles. It appears that immediately after tendering his resignation on Tuesday Mr. Koo and a number of his immediate followers caught the s.s. *Kinshan* to Hong Kong. Several of his more important colleagues, including Li Hai Wan, chief of the Opium Department, and Wu Ka Sing, chief of the Canton Revenue Office, were detained before they had completed their preparations for plight.

Mr. Koo Ying Fan is a member of the conservative section of the Kuomintang. Borodin particularly disliked him and during the "Russian" régime he found it advisable to leave the city. After the *coup d'etat*, in April, which saw the end of the "Red" domination he came back, however, and General Li Tsai Hsin, obtained for him the post he has just left. Since taking over, he and his friends Li Hai Wan, Wu Ka Sing, Lum Lai Seng (Vice-Director of the Central Bank), Chen Yung (Chief of the Judicial Department) and his secretary, Li Peng Hsin, formed themselves into a ring controlling all the posts worth having in the Financial Department and other revenue offices. During the recent run on the Central Bank the Executive Council notified him pretty sharply that he would be held responsible if anything were found to be wrong with the Bank's funds. When the situation worsened Mr. Koo was, however, entrusted with the job of forcing through the $10,000,000 levy, which he did with considerable vigour and success. As may be imagined this particular action did not enhance his popularity and rival political groups here, it is said, temporarily combined to throw him out, and his friends with him. Unfortunately, for him the police discovered, or rathey, they say they discovered that Mr. Koo's friend Lum Lai Seng, the vice-director of the Central Bank, has been profiteering to the tune of $1,000,000 during the recent currency fluctuations. The police went to arrest Mr. Lum, went found that he had already fled.

THE WAR GAME.

Another division of troops, under General Hsu King Tong, has been sent to Eastern Kwangtung. This in addition to the Division under General Chen Chi Tong, to which reference was made yesterday. Canton Military Headquarters officially states that these reinforcements are for General Ho Chie Wu who has been entrusted with the task of meeting the "Red" invasion from Kiangsi. However, more than appears on the surface often lies beneath an official explanation, both in China and elsewhere, and it is believed that Canton Government think it is well to have someone whom they can trust, on the spot, to keep an eye on General Ho Chie Wu. The latter is an ardent supporter of Chiang Kai Shek, and it is not considered advisable to let him get too firm a grip on Eastern Kwangtung.

The "Reds" in Kwangtung, who are supposed to be well equipped with Russian money have divided the province into forty districts, and are showing activity in most of them. Two agents are supposed to be working each sphere, the object being to stir up and mobilise the peasant corps and the bandits into one or two effective forces. Local authorities have been warned to look out for this and to deal drastically with both the leaders and the dupes.

General Li Tsai Hsin declares that he entirely favours co-operation between Hankow and Nanking. Formerly he was opposed to the Hankow Government because of its Communistic policy. Now that Hankow has eradicated the extremists he sees no difference in policy between the two Governments and they should unite in furthering the aims of the revolution. He is emphatic that the campaign in Kwangtung has nothing of a pro-Chiang Kai Shek nature about it.

SWATOW OFFICIALS LEAVE.

NO ONE IN CONTROL OF CITY.

EXPECTATIONS OF AN ATTACK.

NO ANTI-FOREIGN FEELING.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SWATOW, September 6th.

The general feeling of uneasiness among the people here is becoming more pronounced. A bomb was thrown near a European office yesterday afternoon and all last night there were good hefty bangs in various parts of the City.

The officials women-folk all went to Shanghai by the s.s. *Shantung* yesterday and to-day the officials themselves are clearing out by the *Haining*, *Hydrangea* and on a commandeered Chinese steamer. Several steamer launches have also been requisitioned to help the exodus.

LATER.

I hear from Chinese friends that every official has departed and that the City is absolutely without anyone in control. The fear is apparently a "Red" rising. It was expected last night but it did not come off. There are only a few tens of troops in the whole district and they would be quite unable to cope with any determined crowd of Bolsheviks. It would appear that we are in for a few days of lawlessness until either this Red force at Kaiyingchow comes down or General Li Tsai Hsin sends some troops from Canton to place his own nominee in charge. The Chinese tell me it will be a race between these two. With the fair and wealthy city of Swatow as a prize who would not race? Fortunately H.M.S. *Keppel* is here.

There is, however, not the slightest sign of any anti-foreign feeling and if looting does take place it will be the Chinese shops and houses which will suffer.

Many of the Chinese are delighted that the officials have left. Their extortions were getting beyond conception. Everything is taxed and the people were being bled white. Whoever may assume authority in the future it is thought that they cannot possibly be more oppressive than their predecessors. How business continues I do not know.

Anyhow it is expected that we shall know the worst by the time the Mid-Autumn festival is over (September 10th). It is the sense that some change is pending which creates the anxiety. When it is seen which way the cat has jumped we may settle down quietly again.

THE CHINESE VERSION.

ATTACK BY THE REDS.

ALL BUSINESS SUSPENDED.

[BY A CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The "Reds" under Ho Lung and Yeh Ting, who have invaded North-Eastern Kwangtung from Kiangsi, are threatening the Chao-Mui districts near Swatow. Troops stationed there, numbering about 4,000, are retreating to Tsungkow, near the Fukien border. Since Sunday the people have been in a state of great anxiety and all commercial activities are suspended.

Swatow is also in a critical condition. The officials have fled carrying with them all the cash from the branch of the Central Bank in Swatow. Consequently the Bank, unable to meet the demands made upon it, suspended business on Monday and at the time of writing it is still closed. It must be mentioned that the Central Bank notes circulated in Swatow are chopped "issued from Swatow." These notes are now not worth a cent. Owing to the financial crisis practically all business has stopped.

Most of the Government officials have gone to Shanghai. A number of General Ho Chie Wu's troops fled to Swatow from the front and some of them have taken steamer to Ningpo.

(*Continued on next Column.*)

ECHO OF "KOCHOW" PIRACY.

BRISK BIDDING BY OUTLAWS.

PENNILESS VICTIMS LET OFF.

An interesting story was going the round yesterday among Chinese circles in connection with the *Kochow* piracy. It was stated that of the hundred persons taken captive by the pirates, about fifty were released because they were too poor to pay any ransom. Almost immediately after leaving the *Kochow*, the pirates set free about a dozen prisoners. The others were taken to Ko Iu district.

Two days after another batch of forty men were released. These men were given one dollar each by the pirate chief for their passage back to Shamshui. Two guides led them to the Fu Wan village.

The remaining prisoners who are worth a little were then put up for auction, a number of the free-booters from other districts being invited to the sale. The prisoners were divided into three lots, and put under the hammer. It was also stated that some very brisk bidding took place.

The Chinese community believed that this story is authentic, as confirmation, they said, was received from some of the released victims who travelled by the s.s. *Kong Ning* from Samshui to Wuchow. Another reason which strengthened their belief is that owing to the approach of the Mid-Autumn Festival, money is urgently required to liquidate accounts and for convivial celebrations.

MORTAR BELOW STRENGTH.

BUILDING CONTRACTOR HEAVILY FINED.

A heavy fine was imposed yesterday at the Kowloon Magistracy on a Chinese Building contractor for using mortar below the required strength in the erection of the Anglo-Chinese Church at Kowloon.

The defendants, Yau Lee Ping Kee & Co., were charged by the Building Authority yesterday before Mr. Schofield, and according to the evidence of the prosecution, it was stated that the mortar used could only stand a strain of six pounds and at other places, eleven and a half pounds. The minimum was 14 pounds.

The defendant said that as soon as he discovered that the lime in the mixture was not strong enough, he had substituted a better quality, which came from Saikung and is used by the Government.

In imposing a fine of $250, his Wrship reminded the defendant that there was a previous conviction against him for a similar offence, and that it was a very serious thing to use inferior material in the erection of buildings.

NINETEEN BOMB OUTRAGES

On Monday night there were 19 bomb outrages and the citizens generally are terrified. Many well-to-do people are booking passages to Hong Kong.

According to some reports General Ho Chie Wu himself has not yet left Swatow, but it is generally believed that he has gone. It will be remembered that General Ho, who is a supporter of Chiang Kai Shek, resigned recently. General Wang Chun, another of Chiang's supporters, was appointed to the command but he has not yet put in an appearance.

Ho Lung and Yeh Ting, who are now invading the Swatow districts, were driven out of Kiangsi by General Chang Fat Kuei. A week or two ago, General Chang Fat Kuei paid a visit to General Li Tsai Hsin in Canton and it is thought came to some understanding with him. The general opinion is that the agreement was that he should re-inforce his erstwhile enemies Ho Lung and Yeh Ting and through them assist to extend the present Canton regime's influence to Swatow. It may be difficult for the foreigner to understand this co-operation between troops who were fighting one another so recently, but more peculiar re-groupings than this have taken place on many occasions in China's political history.

LOCAL RADIO TRIUMPH.

MESSAGES FROM HOLLAND AND AUSTRALIA.

MR. GEORGE TAYLOR'S ACHIEVEMENT.

Several attempts have been made by local wireless amateurs to receive messages and broadcasting from Home and other parts of the World thousands of miles away. It is interesting and highly satisfactory to note that Mr. George Taylor, Inspector of Lights, a prominent member of the Hong Kong Radio Society, and an enthusiastic experimenter in wireless, has reported to the local Radio Society that he obtained reception of wireless concerts in the early hours of yesterday morning from Melbourne, Australia, and also from Holland. This probably establishes a record for radio reception in Hong Kong.

Mr. Taylor remained up until the early hours of yesterday morning at Green Island, where the weather was fine but cloudy, with a light east wind, trying to receive the short wave transmission sent from Caterham, Surrey, by Mr. Gerald Marcuse. Mr. Taylor was working in the lower wavelengths and about midnight received telephony and the announcement of the call sign 3 LO, the Melbourne broadcasting station. Mr. Taylor listened in until 1.30 a.m., and during this time transmission was clear, and everything was easily heard. The Victoria Amateur Touring Company provided part of the programme, giving songs and other musical items, while speeches on the Empire broadcasting scheme were also well heard.

Orchestral selections were also heard, and this time the wave length employed at Melbourne was 30 metres.

At 1.40 a.m., following switching off from Australia, Mr. Taylor picked up PCJJ, the Eindhoven station in Holland, owned by the Philip's Company, who recently carried out broadcasting experiments, as referred to at the time. The same wavelength was announced as on that occasion, namely 30.2 metres. Mr. Taylor heard quite clearly the programme of pianoforte contributions, songs, etc.

Mr. Taylor is very satisfied with the very clear reception of both stations, and he intends continuing experiments in order to ascertain what other broadcasting stations can be received in Hong Kong. Mr. Taylor was using an experimental receiver, on an aerial of about 40 feet long and five feet high. On previous occasions Mr. Taylor has obtained Australia, but then on a five valve receiver, when the wavelength was between 250 and 300 metres.

The Hong Kong Radio Society is to communicate with the Australian Station to obtain confirmation of Mr. Taylor's news. Communication will also be made with the Dutch Station.

Mr. Taylor's achievement is a most important one and local wireless enthusiasts should be greatly encouraged in their efforts to obtain a broadcasting station here on the lines suggested by Mr. Sutherland a little while ago. The local Radio Society is collecting records from local amateurs of results obtained during experiments, and these will be worked up into a statement as to what stations can be picked up. The time will surely come, and before long when programmes broadcasted on short wave lengths from Home will be regularly received here.

WHY THE "YALOU" RETURNED.

NO PIRACY THIS TIME!

The sight of the M.M. s.s. *Yalou* returning to port yesterday afternoon after sailing for Columbo the previous evening, caused no little excitement. Had she been the victim of yet another piracy or was it merely a case of engine trouble? But enquiries at the office of the Messageries Maritimes showed that she had been drawn back by consular instructions.

A French prisoner, being deported for trial in Indo-China had been transhipped from the *Yalou*, but his papers had not been delivered with him. The *Yalou* had, therefore, to return to Hong Kong and a French Consular agent went aboard, while she was at Aathong Channel, to recover the missing documents. The vessel was then permitted to proceed on her voyage.

CORRESPONDENCE.

S.P.C.A.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—With reference to a letter which appeared recently in your columns calling attention to an arrest made by one of the Society's Inspectors, an investigation has been made and it appears that Mr. P. J. O'Brien, the Society's Inspector, did not make an arrest.

He took the proper course namely of keeping the offender under observation and of giving him in charge of the first policeman that he met.

On this occasion the offence occurred at Taipo Market Railway Station and the arrest was made by a police constable at Yaumati.—Yours faithfully,

B. O. BLAKER,
Hon. Secretary,
S.P.C.A.

Hong Kong, September 7th, 1927.

RICKSHA AND BUS.

EUROPEAN LADY INJURED IN COLLISION.

"NEGLIGENT PULLING" ALLEGED.

As a result of a collision between a ricksha and a motor bus at the junction of Carnarvon and Nathan Roads on Tuesday evening, the ricksha puller was summoned before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday for negligence.

The collision was accompanied with injures to Miss Forster who was in the ricksha at the time. It appeared that the ricksha swerved across the road to Carnarvon Road, and on the corner passed in front of a bus. There was a crash and the ricksha was knocked down. Miss Forster fell headlong and within six feet of the front wheels of the bus, which fortunately stopped in time.

Assistance for the lady was forthcoming from Mr. H. W. Kelly, who was standing near at the time. He assisted her to her feet, and put her into another ricksha, which took her home.

It is understood that Miss Forster received injuries to the left side of her head and body. She did not go to hospital, but received medical attention at her home.

The ricksha coolie was only slightly hurt.

The defendant was remanded for one week, bail being allowed in the sum of $20.

"WOMEN'S WRESTLING MATCH."

TROUBLE UNDER THE SAME ROOF.

Continual troubles between families living under the same roof but in different flats, led to an informal wrestling match between two amahs. The sequel to this incident was a court case yesterday at the Central Magistracy, when Wong Cho Yue was summoned by a Chinese amah before Major C. Willson for assault.

Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the defendant and the complainant was represented by Mr. D. L. Strellett.

The defendant is the son of Mr. Wong Ngau Kwun, Editor of the *Tsun Wan Yat Pao*. They live at No. 68, Hollywood Road on the first floor and the complainant is the amah employed by the family living on the second floor. Apparently not much love had been lost between these two parties. The first floor had complained of the noise made by the party living above, and those above complained of the tenant down below.

The matter was brought to a head on August 12th. According to the complainant, she was kicked in the abdomen by the defendant, who also struck her on the shoulder. The defendant alleged that he did not strike her. The complainant had a wrestling match with his amah and the result was that she tumbled down the stairs and received the injuries she complained of.

The complainant was treated at first at the Government Civil Hospital, and later by Dr. Bunje, who said that he had examined the woman and found that she was suffering from internal injury in the abdomen. There was also bruise in the back of the shoulder.

In reply to Mr. Strellet, Dr. Bunje said that it was possible to sustained internal injuries without any marks on the surface.

On this point, he was cross-examined by Mr. Lo at great length. The case was further adjourned.

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PLATE CLEANER
AND TIME SAVER
FOR SILVER AND ELECTRO PLATE.

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CLEANS PAINT WITHOUT INJURING THE GLOSS.

DYMUTH
THE MOTH FIGHTER.

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All Metal, Camera Shaped,
Just the thing for Bathing and Picnic Parties.

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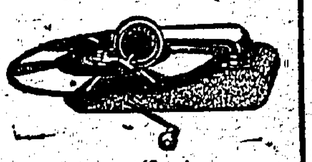
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THE IDEAL DRINK FOR THIS WEATHER
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Lubricoats
SOCONY MOTOR OIL

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(In Liquidation).

TENDERS are Invited for the Purchase of the following, as they now stand in Storage:—

20 Citroen Taxicabs recently overhauled and in good condition.

20 Citroen Taxicabs requiring small repairs.

Large quantity of used spare Taxicab Body and Engine Parts, Wheels, etc.

Also large quantity of New Citroen Spare Parts costing approximately $15,000.

Inspection can be arranged on application.

Tenders, accompanied by Deposit of 5% of Offer will be Received up to 15th OCTOBER, 1927, and should be addressed to the Undersigned.

JOHN FLEMING, C.A., Liquidator,
Lowe, Bingham & Matthews,
3, Queen's Road, Central.
Hong Kong.
[5304]

HONG KONG CLUB.
NOTICE.

THE SEVENTH YEARLY DRAWING OF 20 DEBENTURES (1920 Issue—$500 Each) of the HONG KONG CLUB, Payable on FRIDAY, the 30th SEPTEMBER, 1927, will be held in the Club House, at 11 o'clock A.M., on THURSDAY, the 8th SEPTEMBER, 1927.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

By Order,
A. H. ABBAS,
Acting Secretary.
Hong Kong, 27th Aug., 1927. [5263

HONG KONG CLUB.
NOTICE.

IN Terms of Debenture Conditions Nos. 12, 13 and 14, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the DRAWING OF 20 ADDITIONAL DEBENTURES (1920 Issue—$500 Each) of the HONG KONG CLUB, Payable on SATURDAY, the 31st MARCH, 1928, will be held in the Club House, at 11 o'clock A.M., on THURSDAY, the 8th SEPTEMBER, 1927, immediately after the Seventh Yearly Drawing of 20 Debentures.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

By Order,
A. H. ABBAS,
Acting Secretary.
Hong Kong, 27th Aug., 1927. [5264

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.

No. 27, PEAK, LUGARD ROAD.

EIGHT Roomed HOUSE, with Central Heating, Five Bedrooms, Four Bathrooms, Three Drying Rooms, Modern Sanitation, Grass Tennis Court and Garden—Apply: LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Alexandra Buildings. [4776

TO LET.

A FLAT in Carnarvon Buildings, Kowloon, from October 1st. Apply to:—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
5301] Alexandra Buildings.

THE SINGAPORE HARBOUR BOARD.

WANTED.—EUROPEAN BERTHING ASSISTANT for Mooring and Unmooring Vessels. Applicants having Experience as Boatswain or Quartermaster preferred. Apply to the BOARD'S WHARF MANAGER. [5248

WANTED.—5/6 Roomed HOUSE. Lease. Mid-levels or near Peak Tram preferred.—Apply Box No. 5121, c/o *Hong Kong Daily Press*. [5121

TO LET
OFFICES
STEPHENS' BUILDING,
67/69, DES VOEUX ROAD
CENTRAL.
Apply S. J. DAVID & CO.
PRINCE'S BUILDING,
CHATER ROAD.
[25

INTIMATIONS.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

THE Offices of XAVIER BROS., LTD., have been REMOVED to No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, 1st Floor. [5283

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT Programmes and Entry Forms for the SIXTH EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, 8th OCTOBER, 1927, and MONDAY, 10th OCTOBER, 1927 (Weather Permitting), may be obtained at the Race Course, Hong Kong Club and Causeway Bay Stables.

Entries will CLOSE at TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON on SATURDAY, 24th SEPTEMBER, 1927. [5286

BY ORDER OF THE OWNER.

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF THE UNDERMENTIONED
VALUABLE PROPERTIES,

Situate in the NEW TERRITORIES in the Colony of Hong Kong: NEW KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 53, on which is situated the TAI WAN GLASS FACTORY.

This Lot is situate at KOWLOON BAY:

A FISH POND situate at NEW KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 8 in the NEW TERRITORIES.

LOT Nos. 5903 and 5913 in SURVEY DISTRICT 1 in the NEW TERRITORIES (Agricultural Lots)

To be Sold
BY
PUBLIC AUCTION
ON
THURSDAY, the 15th SEPTEMBER, 1927, at 3 o'clock P.M.
IN FOUR LOTS
BY
Messrs. LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers
AT THEIR
SALES ROOM,
No. 8, Duddell Street, Hong Kong.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to:—
Messrs. HASTINGS, DENNYS and BOWLEY,
Vendor's Solicitors,
8, Des Voeux Road Central,
OR TO
Messrs. LAMMERT BROS.,
The Auctioneers,
No. 8, Duddell Street.
Hong Kong, 19th Aug., 1927. [5283

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received Instructions to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION
ON
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,
The 20th, 21st and 22nd SEPTEMBER, 1927,
AT
H.M. NAVAL YARD, Hong Kong,
AND AT
KOWLOON NAVAL DEPOT,
Commencing Each Day at 9.30 A.M.
With An Interval from 12 Noon to 1.30 P.M.

OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL STORES,
&c., &c., &c.
Comprising:—

Air Purifying Plant, Money Chests, Sewing Machine, Cutter, Oars, Punching Machine, Old Lead Battery Plates Rotary Pump and Hoses, Boats Sails, Electrical and Wireless Telegraph Fittings, Glycerine, Old Electric Cable, Cooking Stoves, Iron Mattresses, Commodes, Water Closets and Pans, Deck Rims, Hydraulic Jacks, Table Covers, Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Sofas, Sideboard, Tables, Chairs, Old Steel Files, Blankets, Matting, Fold-up Lavatories, Camp Beds, Curtains, Overcases, Glazed and Unglazed Tiles, Leather and Metallic Hoses, Metallic Voice Piping, Old Canvas Tubing, Old Cordage, Old Coir Mats, Canvas Bags, Canvas Bags, Old India Rubber, Old Leather and Dexine, Tarred Rags, Old Woollen Rags, Old Hessen, Old Cork, Cocoa Nut Matting, Asbestos Packing, Old Twill, Old Fenders, Old Iron Drums, New Canvas Cuttings, Old Felt, Old Iron and Steel, Old Scrap Brass, Copper, Lead, Zinc, White Metal, Gun Metal, Brass Borings, Zinc Bottoms and Zinc Ashes, Copper and Brass Tubes, Wood and Iron Blocks, Lamps, Lanterns, Locks, Tackle Hooks, Thimbles and Miscellaneous Ship Fittings, Spring Balances, Gauges, Old Steel Tubes, Old Steel Plates, Old Steel Shovels, Old Glass, Plate Glass, Old Steel Wire Rope, Dirty Mineral Oil and Oil Fuel, Chain Cable and Gear, Fire Engine, Davits, Compasses, Tube Expanders, Watches, Navy-phones, Binoculars, Clocks, Old Cable Drums, Air Pipes and Breast Ropes, Old Bunting, Wood Casks, Firewood, Sponge Baths, Sponges, Anvils, Vices, Propeller, Old Steel Tools, Screwing Machines, Protective Mattresses, Circulating Pumps, Motors of sorts, Associated Engines, Circular Saws, Plate Flanging Machine, Motor Pumps, Refrigerators, Engine Steel, Ebonite Old, Aircraft Floats, Aeroplane Wheels and Propellers, &c., &c.

Lots may be Inspected on
MONDAY, 12th SEPTEMBER, 1927.
LAMMERT BROTHERS,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty.
Hong Kong, 6th Sept., 1927. [5300

INTIMATIONS.

An American Author on Prohibition.

In Mr. T. S. Stribling's most interesting book, *Birthright*, which deals with the problems before the United States in regard to the white and coloured race question, is to be noted the following paragraph:

I always keep two or three glasses among my religious works in memory of the fact that our Lord and Master wrought a miracle at the marriage feast of Cana, especially to bless the cup. Indeed, Peter, thinking of that miracle at the wedding feast, I wonder, sir, how the Prohibitionists can defend their conduct even to their own consciences because, logically, sir, the miracle of our gracious Lord completely cuts the ground from beneath their feet!

And this from a native born American!

DEWAR'S
"WHITE LABEL"
SCOTCH WHISKY
OF GREAT AGE.

AWARDED
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GOLD and PRIZE MEDALS!

It Never Varies.

SOLE AGENTS:—
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Wine and Spirit Merchants.
Phone C. 616.
Established 86 Years.
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ROOMS.—Hong Kong, Kowloon single, double, Flats furnished or unfurnished. Flat for disposal with furniture. House $20/30,000 wanted. Also 30,000 Sq. ft. land on Peak. SMALL INVESTORS. Tel. C. 4630.

WANTED.—Very Good AMAH WANTED for Two Months' Old Baby; Can Anyone Recommend?—Apply Box 274, c/o *Hong Kong Daily Press*. [274

LOST—Hong Kong Hotel, on Sunday Night ONE POCKET WALLET, Brown, contained Money and Snapshots which are only of value to Owner.—Founder please Return to Hong Kong Hotel. [273

BIRTH.

HYNES.—On September 7th, 1927, to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hynes, a son. [5302

IN MEMORIAM.

To the dear memory of James Cyril Dalmahoy Allen, who died in Hong Kong on September 8th, 1926. [5303

Hong Kong Office: 11, Ice House Street.
London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

Hong Kong, September 8th, 1927

CHINESE ATHLETES.

Young Chinese are taking up outdoor sports much more vigorously and effectively now than a few years ago, but are not yet a match for the Japanese or the Filipinos judging from the results of the Far Eastern Olympiad at Shanghai. The Chinese won in football, volley-ball and tennis but their aggregate of points was the lowest, and it must be borne in mind that the success which they did achieve was mainly due to the assistance given by their fellow countrymen from overseas. Had China been forced to rely entirely upon her own resources she would have made a much worse showing. The Chinese football team was from Hong Kong, the baseball team from Honolulu, and the tennis players from Hong Kong, Australia and Singapore. The volley-ball team from Canton may be regarded as the only purely China product

There has been a good deal of heart searching among the Chinese supporters to find the cause of the comparatively slow progress being made in sports despite the abundance of material at the disposal of the organisers of outdoor games, and in many quarters the blame is placed upon the constant political disturbances and the lack of discipline among the students in Chinese schools. Lack of discipline is probably the weak spot. Success in most games depends very largely upon the team spirit, a willingness to sacrifice, where necessary, the prospect of individual glory to the good of the side. In China, unfortunately, everyone, from the war-lord downward, seems to place self before country and with this widespread example before them it is not unnatural that in the schools the boys should seek to dictate to their masters. When there is no discipline in the school it is very unlikely that there will be any *esprit de corps* on the playing field and without such *esprit de corps* no country will secure premier honours in international contests.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME"?

There is often a good deal in a name in a sense undreamt of by the poet who asked the question, and declared by way of answer "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet." When it comes to paintings of a particular school or a particular artist a name often means considerable money. Mr. Walter Sickert, A.R.A., has been calling attention to the subject in the London Press, and he asserts that the picture forger is active in these days. Drawings or paintings are bought from clever students, on the condition that they shall be unsigned, and signatures are then added by a specialist. The purchaser whom these productions eventually reach would probably not buy one of them unsigned, or signed only by an obscure artist. In any case, he would only give a guinea or two for the painting as such. But when it is adorned with a great name he cheerfully pays a big sum, and congratulates himself on having saved the full price of guaranteed authenticity.

On the part of the forger this is a crime not only at the expense of the reputation of the dead, but to the detriment of the living artist. On the buyer's part it reveals a common human weakness—a desire to get something that appears valuable for nothing or very little, and the desire to appear important. The forger works to supply people's demands with pictures which have "names" attached, and yet such customers cannot or will not pay the price of pedigree pieces. It is a species of snobbishness. And, of course, it is unfair to genuine artists, who do good work, and paint in order that they may live.

If a purchaser only bought what pleased him he might commit errors of taste and perhaps waste a good deal of money. But, from another point of view, he would get value. His heirs might curse his folly, but he would be happy. Mr. Sickert's revelations will serve a useful purpose if he succeeds, to some extent at least, in discouraging the craze for a signature as the thing which is all-important and not the possession of the painting considered as a work of art.

Two Chinese cases of enteric were reported on Tuesday.

Mr. F. J. de Rome has reported to the police the theft, from his house of a gold watch and other property valued altogether at $87.

A thief entered the first floor of No. 18, Anton Street in the small hours of yesterday morning and made a haul of jewellery worth $88.

Mr. Koo Ying Fun, Canton's Finance Minister, arrived in Hong Kong on Tuesday evening and yesterday left for Shanghai by the s.s. *President Jefferson*.

A coolie when challenged in the street by a Chinese constable dropped an electric fan and fled. The fan is still at the police station awaiting a claim by the owner.

Jewellery worth $455 was reported stolen from No. 44, Stanley Street, some time between 6 a.m., and 4 p.m., on Tuesday during the absence of the inmates of the house.

The forthcoming wedding is announced of Mr. Ernest James Ainslie, widower, merchant, residing at Repulse Bay Hotel, to Mrs. Edith Carlotta Gegg, widow, residing at 14, Broadwood Road.

A workman at the Taikoo Sugar Refinery was seriously injured in a fall from the second floor of the old building within the refinery. His spine was injured, and he was removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

An 8-year-old Chinese boy living at No. 28, Elgin Street was removed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries to his forehead received through being knocked down by motor car No. 355 in Caine Road.

A wrist watch, which was found and handed over to the police at Pell Street, and a lady's handbag containing money and other property, left behind on a seat at the Star Ferry Wharf at Kowloon, are now in the custody of the police awaiting claimants.

The Committee and Members of the Kowloon Cricket Club extend a hearty welcome to all Service men at an open-air entertainment to be given in the grounds of the Club, on Saturday evening next, commencing at 8 p.m. Refreshments will be provided and there will be no charge for admission.

The 16-year-old Chinese boy who was stabbed in the abdomen during a fight with another youngster while attending some bullocks at Wohopshek village Shamshui died at the Kwong Wah Hospital in the afternoon. His assailant, a lad of 11, has been arrested by the police and will be charged with murder.

A motor-car and loaded truck apparently got in the way of one another on Morrison Hill Road yesterday morning, with the result that the car ran into a tramway standard, which was snapped right across near its base. The car was seriously damaged by the impact, one wheel being completely wrenched off.

Plenty of entertainment was offered to Servicemen last evening. There was a whist drive at the "Cheer O" Y.M.C.A., the weekly sing-song at the "Better 'Ole," a concert by the popular "Revellers," at Nanking Barracks, Shamshuipo and also a whist drive and dance at Mount Austin Barracks. Tonight there is the weekly informal dance at the "Cheer O."

As motor car No. 1,785 was proceeding along Pokfulum Road on Tuesday afternoon, a 9-year-old Chinese boy ran across the road in front of the car near the junction of High Street. The driver was unable to pull up in time and the lad was knocked down suffering injuries to his face. He was taken to the Government Civil Hospital in the car, but was able to return home after his injuries had been attended to.

Divisional Inspector Aris was driving his Austin motor car No. 1359 from Pingshan to Castle Peak at 1.30 p.m., on Tuesday, when he came upon a stationary lorry at the junction of the Main Road and the Sanhui Road. Sounding his horn, the Inspector made to pass the other vehicle. As he was almost abreast with the lorry a small Chinese boy shot out from the rear of the lorry right in front of the oncoming motor car. The lad was knocked down and received several cuts, which, however, were not serious. The boy's parents refused to allow the Inspector take him to the hospital.

INDIAN OFFICER'S DEATH.

VERDICT OF MURDER.

MYSTERY UNSOLVED.

The inquiry into the death of the Indian Officer, Jumadar Gurmukh Singh, of the Indian Supply Transport, at Whitfield Barracks on June 25th last, was concluded yesterday afternoon at the Kowloon Magistracy. Mr. W. Schofield sat as Coroner.

It will be recalled that the unfortunate officer was murdered in the early hours of June 25th whilst asleep. At about 8.40 a.m. he was found dead in his camp bed with a bullet wound in the back of his head. His shoulders and back were saturated with blood. Mystery surrounded his death as no one admitted having heard any shots in the night.

Dr. J. E. Dovey, who made the *post-mortem* examination, said that death was due to shock and laceration of the brain by a bullet of .45 calibre. Death must have been instantaneous. He found in the centre of the forehead two and a quarter inches above the nose, a bullet hole. There was no burn around the hole and in his opinion the shot must have been fired from at least six inches away, otherwise the flash from the revolver would have burnt the skin. The shot must also have been fired point blank as the wound was oblique.

Evidence was also given by Mr. R. Dovey, Government Analyst, and by two Indian Officers.

The jury returned a verdict of "Murder by an unknown person."

PROPERTY SALE.

BELCHERS STREET BUILDINGS.

At the China Auction Rooms yesterday afternoon, Mr. E. V. M. R. de Sousa sold, by order of the mortgagee, leasehold property known as Sub-section 1 of Section of Inland Lot No. 1295, and situated at Nos. 51, 51A, 51B, 51C, 51D and 51E, Belchers Street, Hong Kong.

This property is held for the unexpired residue of the term of 999 years from June 24th, 1892, created between H.M. Queen Victoria of the one part and Catchick Paul Chater, Hormusjee Nowrojee Mody and David Elias Sassoon on the other part.

The annual Crown rental is $55.75, and the area of the property is about 4,237 square feet.

The upset price was $50,000, and bidding progressed briskly, ranging in turns from $500 to $1,000. The property went under the hammer for $37,000, Mr. Tang Wan Hung, of 171, Queen's Road Central, being the purchaser.

WEATHER REPORT.

"OCCASIONAL RAIN."

Yesterday's weather revort, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.15 p.m., stated:—

The anti-cyclone has extended to Northern Japan. The depression remains between the Loochoos and the Bonins. Moderate monsoon will continue along the China coast.

Local Forecast:—N.E. winds, moderate, cloudy, occasional rain.

FIRES AT PEKING.

FACTORY WORKERS' RUSH FOR SAFETY.

Peking, August 23rd.

Hatamen Wai was the scene of two fires on Sunday and Monday. Early on Sunday morning fire started in the Hsin Tung Cotton Cloth factory at Ho Po Chang and destroyed fourteen rooms. Two rooms were demolished in an attempt to prevent the fire spreading to other parts of the building. The factory employs some 50 men.

The fire was caused by a leakage of electric current. As soon as the blaze was discovered there was a great rush among the workers for safety. Some were trampled down, but they managed to escape. Soon the police fire brigade arrived on the scene and succeeded in extinguishing the fire.

The second fire occurred in the house of a brass-smith at one o'clock on Monday afternoon and resulted in the death of one apprentice. It started in the kitchen and despite the downpour at the time the flames spread rapidly to all parts of the house. The unfortunate apprentice tried to extinguish the fire by splashing water with a basin, but he was overcome by the rising smoke and finally burned to death. The blaze was brought under control by the fire brigade at three o'clock.—*Kuo Wen*.

C.N.C STRIKE.

COMPANY'S TERMS ACCEPTED.

NO OFFICIAL DETAILS.

AN OFFICER'S LAMENT.

No official notification of the termination of the strike of the Officers and Engineers of the China Navigation Company had been received by the Agents of the Company in Hong Kong yesterday afternoon.

Shortly after mid-day, however, Mr. W. J. Stokes, the representative here of the Officers and Marine Engineers' Guilds received a telegram from the Guilds' Shanghai office stating:

"Confirmatory letter accepting Company's terms has been sent this morning."

The China Navigation Company required confirmation in writing of the agreement concluded and this confirmation the Guilds presumably dispatched yesterday morning. It may reasonably be taken for granted, therefore, that the dispute is settled.

The s.s. *Anhui* of the C.N. Company left Hong Kong yesterday afternoon for Amoy, Swatow and Singapore, but she was operated by non-striking officers. Her departure was in no way related to the strike negotiations, successful or otherwise. There are twelve or thirteen other ships belonging to the Company in Hong Kong and as soon as ratification of the agreement with the Guilds is received steps will be taken to put them in commission again. It is not anticipated that there will be much delay before they are all back on their former trade routes. All the officers of these ships are in the Colony waiting the Guilds' instructions.

THE TERMS.

Nothing is known officially of the terms upon which the strike has been settled. The broad outlines are common property but the Guilds' representative in Hong Kong does not desire to make any public statement until he receives the full details from headquarters.

It is generally admitted that the Company have maintained their right to enforce a ten per cent. reduction in pay if business conditions do not improve. It will be remembered that the Company, when announcing this reduction, promised to review the situation every three months and to maintain the reduction only for as long as it was necessitated by the financial returns. The Guilds contended that arbitration was essential before such a reduction could be brought into operation and it was on this point that the strike was declared.

Since the strike started other minor questions have arisen. For example some officers in Shanghai refused to obey the Company's instructions and move their vessels from one place to another in the harbour. The Company regarded this refusal to obey orders as tantamount to resignation from the Company's service and acted accordingly. In retaliation the Guilds ordered all their members to leave the boats unattended and to go ashore, since when the ships both in Shanghai and Hong Kong have been maintained by the shore staff. It is understood that the Company have agreed to re-instate these officers. There is no official confirmation of this, but it is probably correct. The Company were insisting upon a certain question of principle and, having maintained this it is perhaps reasonable to assume that they would agree to overlook certain irregularities occasioned possibly by bitter feeling after the struggle started.

$3,000 GONE WEST.

One officer speaking yesterday upon the subject of the strike commented rather woefully upon his financial position. "I have been out here," he said, "between three and four years, and had saved $3,000. Now I have got $300." This officer presumably found it far more expensive to live "on holiday" than when occupied with "a job of work." Asked whether he derived any satisfaction from the thought that if he had lost nearly $3,000 the Company had probably lost much more, he replied "No."

"Besides," he added, "I am not sure that they have lost so heavily. They have to overhaul their ships periodically and they seem to have taken the opportunity to overhaul them now instead of later on. Damn it. I reckon I will start work again in two days' time."

STRIKE SETTLED.

Later.

A cable was received last evening from Shanghai officially announcing that the strike was settled.

SOUTHERN TROOPS CROSS FROM NANKING TO PUKOW.

NORTHERNERS RESIST NEAR YANGCHOW.
GENERAL ATTACK PLANNED ON NORTH BANK.

MANY HANKOW LEADERS NOW IN NANKING.
RUMOURS REGARDING WU PEI FU AND YANG SEN.

CHOLERA RAGING AMONG WAR PRISONERS AT NANKING.

KUOMINTANG CONFERENCE ON 15TH INST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Reliable reports state that two battalions of Southern troops crossed from Nanking to Pukow yesterday, while small bodies of troops from Chinkiang reached the north bank.

Some resistance was offered in the vicinity of the motor road at Yangchow and a few rounds were fired from Silver Island and other forts at Chinkiang, probably with the idea of covering the land.

There are rumours that the Southerners are planning a general attack on the North Bank.

Wang Ching Wei, Hsu Chien and General Chu Pei Teh have arrived at Nanking from up river. General Tang Seng Chi and his staff are expected shortly, while Sun Fo and General Tan Yei Kai are going to Nanking from Shanghai to-day, preparatory to the Kuomintang Conference on the 15th inst.

All the prominent Wuhan leaders have now left Hankow, only the secretaries remaining.

Koo Ying Fun, Minister of Finance, who is at present in Canton, and Hsien Hsing Chi, a Shanghai banker, Vice-Finance Minister, are reported to have resigned.

[Mr. Koo, as reported elsewhere in this issue, is at present *en route* to Shanghai, having left Hong Kong by the s.s. *President Jefferson* yesterday.—ED., *H.K.D.P.*]

Sun Fo is slated as Finance Minister.

Cholera is reported to be raging among the war prisoners at Nanking.

From Changsha, it is reported, there are rumours locally that Wu Pei Fu and Yang Sen are at Wan Hsien preparing to advance down-river.

HONAN GENERAL OFFERS TO MEDIATE.

(*Wah Tsz Yat Pao.*)

SHANGHAI, Sept. 7th.

Chih Yun Ao, a Honan General, has issued a circular telegram on the reunification of China. He offered to mediate.

The Hankow and Nanking leaders are in complete agreement with regard to military co-operation against the North. As soon as General Ho Ying Chien arrives in Nanking, a general attack on the Northerners will be started. According to plan, the Hankowites will be responsible to attack the enemy in the direction of Northern Anhui, while the troops under Ho Ying Chien and Li Chung Jen (Nanking) will carry the war into Northern Kiangsu and along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. Feng Yu Hsiang and Yen Shih Shan will disturb the Northerners' rear.

MARSHAL FENG'S PLANS IN HONAN.

(*Wah Tsz Yat Pao.*)

SHANGHAI, Sept. 7th.

Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang has telegraphed to his representative, Li Ming Chung, at Nanking, that his military arrangements in Honan have just been completed. He has assigned 50,000 troops along the Lunghai Railway, Honan section, to move eastward, the objective being Hsuchow, while Tsining, near Yenchow, he plans to take with 30,000. Feng added that he would begin to advance as soon as the Hankow-Nanking allied forces start their general attack.

RUSSIAN'S TRIAL IN PEKING.

PLEA OF DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, September 6th.

The trial begins to-day of 15 Russians seized in the Soviet Embassy raid.

The American lawyer, Mr. FOX, who is one of the attorneys for the defence, made a statement declaring that 13 of the accused were members of the Embassy staff. The defence intends to raise the question of diplomatic immunity early in the trial.

HANKOW LEADERS ARRIVE IN NANKING.

(*Wah Tsz Yat Pao.*)

SHANGHAI, Sept. 7th.

Wang Ching Wei, Chu Pei Teh, Ho Seng Ying, George Hsu Chien, Koo Meng Yu and other Hankow leaders simultaneously arrived at Nanking on the night of the 5th inst. A large number of Nanking leaders at Shanghai hurried to Nanking when they heard that the Hankow leaders had arrived. On the same night, after exchanges of official ceremony and a dinner reception, a conference was held.

The Southerners, under General Li Chung Jen, claim to have taken Chuchow, north-west of Pukow, on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

Hunan's Foreign Affairs.

CHANGSHA, September 6th.

The office of the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs is closed.

Mr. C. C. Chang.

HANKOW, September 6th.

Mr. C. C. Chang has left Hankow.

Troop Movements on Yangtsze.

KIUKIANG, September 6th.

A Chinese despatch vessel has arrived with troops from up the river.

It later proceeded down the river with Tang Sheng Hi and his staff on board.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

CHINKIANG, September 6th.

Railway communication with Shanghai has been restored.

The Customs House was occupied by troops, but they were withdrawn on the request of the Commissioner of Customs.

Sun Chuan Fang is rumoured to be in Pengpu.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Japan's Evacuation of Shantung.

TOKYO, September 6th.

Despite rumours to the contrary, the War Office does not consider that the change in the situation arising from the reverses of the Northerners need upset the Japanese evacuation programme, declared the War Minister at to-day's Cabinet meeting.

He made it known that Japan, however, is not prepared to sit quiet if and when the lives and property of Japanese residents are endangered through the fighting.

KILLED IN TIBET.

THREE FOREIGN TRAVELLERS.

PEKING, August 29th.

Three Occidentals have been murdered while *en route* from the western portion of Kansu province, China, to India by way of the "mysterious secret country," Tibet, according to information received by the British Legation here.

Those reported killed are:

C. G. Plymire, a missionary from Springfield, Missouri.

W. Watkinson, a British subject.

Doctor Filcher, a German.

Details of the affair were not given. It is known, however, that travel by the route taken is not encouraged. Tibetans are very hostile to foreign travellers and endeavour to keep their land a closed country. This fact, coupled with the difficulties of traversing the high mountain passes on this "roof of the world" region as it is called, deter most foreigners from attempting to traverse the territory. Food is hard to obtain and mostly inedible by any but the most experienced travellers, since it consists largely of rancid butter and barley.—*Manila Times.*

FLYING AROUND THE WORLD.

THE "PRIDE OF DETROIT."

DUE IN HONG KONG TO-MORROW.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6th.

The *Pride of Detroit* has arrived here.

LATER.

The *Pride of Detroit* has left for Rangoon.

Messrs. Brock and Schlee, who are flying the *Pride of Detroit* round the world after hopping across the Atlantic, have rejected Colonel Easterwood's offer, mentioned the other day, to fly from Hong Kong to Dallas, in Texas.

They have finally decided that the *Pride of Detroit* shall fly *viâ* Rangoon, Bangkok, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Tokyo, and thence back to America.

[A Dallas message of September 4th stated: Colonel Easterwood has cabled the *Pride of Detroit* airmen offering them a prize of G.$25,000 if they will fly from Hong Kong to Dallas.]

Coming To Hong Kong.

A telegram has been received by the Hong Kong office of the Asiatic Petroleum Company from the A.P.C. office at Calcutta, stating that the round-the-world airmen will probably reach Hong Kong to-morrow (Friday) from Bangkok.

The A.P.C. are carrying out supplies of the necessary fuel, and Shell Aviation Spirit and Golden Shell Oil will be in readiness for aviators when they get here.

At present it is not known where the *Pride of Detroit* will land, but it is thought that it will be at the Kai Tak aerodrome, which appears to be the most suitable spot in the Colony for the alighting of such a machine.

Further details will probably be announced to-day.

FROM AMERICA TO ITALY.

WHAT "OLD GLORY" IS ATTEMPTING.

SENDS AN SOS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

OLD ORCHARD, Maine, Sept. 6th.

The aeroplane *Old Glory*, piloted by Messrs. Lloyd Bertaud and James Hill, took off at 6 o'clock this evening, London time, in an attempt to fly non-stop to Rome.

SOS From the Atlantic.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7th.

The liners *Carmania* and *Laplanl* at 5 a.m. (London time) picked up an SOS from the *Old Glory*.

Aeroplane's Probable Position.

NEW YORK, September 7th.

The s.s. *Transylvania* also received *Old Glory's* SOS and estimates that the position of the aeroplane is 49.50 North, 41.15 West.

THE "SIR JOHN CARLING" AGAIN HOPS OFF.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HARBOUR GRACE, Newfoundland, September 7th.

Tully and Medcalf started their flight to London at 1.25 this afternoon (Greenwich time).

[This is the third time these Canadian pilots have set off to win the quarter of a million dollars' prize offered them by a Canadian Brewery concern if they fly across the Atlantic.]

CAPTAIN COURTNEY'S FLIGHT.

WEATHER STILL DELAYS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Sept. 6th.

A message from Corunna states that owing to unsettled weather conditions, Captain Courtney has again postponed his departure on the next stage of his Trans-Atlantic flight. Thick fog and electrical disturbances are reported between Corunna and the Azores.

P. & O. INCREASING THEIR CAPITAL.

ISSUE OF £1,000,000 DEFERRED STOCK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, September 6th.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company propose to increase their capital to £7,632,000, by the issue of £1,000,000 of additional deferred stock.

The new capital is required to pay for new tonnage, *et cetera*. An extraordinary meeting is to be held on September 14 to pass a resolution in this connection.

The new issue will be made at a price of £200 per £100 of deferred stock.

EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.

AFFECTS A WIDE AREA LAST NIGHT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, Sept. 7th.

A strong earthquake shook a wide area of Central Japan at 7.33 this evening and lasted several minutes.

No damage or casualties are reported.

BOMB OUTRAGES.

ARRESTS IN NEW YORK.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, September 6th.

The arrest of two Mexicans in connection with the bomb explosion in an alley yesterday, has led to the discovery in a Brooklyn flat of two complete bombs and the materials for manufacturing ten others.

There was also a book by a Spanish police commissioner dealing with bomb-making, and some maps of New York marked with pencil at certain subway stations. Altogether four arrests were effected.

LANCASHIRE'S COTTON INDUSTRY.

SHORTER HOURS OF SPINNING.

AN ECONOMIST'S VIEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, September 6th.

A private meeting of the American section of the Cotton Cpinners' Federation, at Manchester, recommended the curtailment of production by Saturday and Monday stoppage, or its equivalent, from September.

This means 13 hours of idleness each week.

Deplorable Position.

LONDON, September 6th.

"The deplorable position of the American branch of cotton spinning and manufacturing" was discussed by the economist, Mr. J. M. Keynes, at a meeting called by the Cotton Yarn Association at Manchester.

Mr. Keynes expressed the opinion that it was scarcely possible to exaggerate the seriousness of the situation, and suggested summoning what might be termed an unofficial royal commission, composed of representatives of every section of industry, including operatives, to ascertain the costs at every stage of production, and consider mill reorganisation capitalisation and reform, with a view to bringing Lancashire's organisation up to date, and putting it on a competitive basis with the rest of the world.

THE PROPOSED POLISH PACT.

BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, September 6th.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, interviewed, after announcing that he would have great pleasure in supporting Canada's candidature for membership of the Council of the League of Nations, referred to reports of a Polish proposal for a new security pact, and expressed the opinion that there would be no advantage in such a proposal at present, but if the resolution should be proposed and unanimously accepted, the Assembly recommending the extension of the Locarno agreements to other parts of the world, and re-affirming the League's determination to maintain peace, he would gladly co-operate.

He emphasised that the British attitude on disarmament was unchanged. Despite the failure of the Geneva naval conference, they were nearer an agreement than before. There would probably be many conferences before they could reach the measure of disarmament they would like to see.

DARWIN'S BROMLEY HOME.

DOCTOR OFFERS TO BUY IT FOR THE NATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, September 6th.

Following Sir Arthur Keith's presidential announcement before the British Association, the other day, Dr. George Buckston Browne has telegraphed offering to buy Darwin's home for the nation, and the Association has accepted the offer.

[A telegram of August 31st stated: Sir Arthur Keith, replying to a vote of thanks after his presidential address to the British Association, announced that the Council of the Association intended to arrange for the purchase of Charles Darwin's house and its surroundings, at Bromley, Kent, for the nation, as a memorial to Darwin.]

PRES. COOLIDGE AND DISARMAMENT.

REGARDS "THE QUESTION AS "CLOSED."

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

RAPID CITY, September 7th.

The impresion has gained ground at the Press Conference here that President Coolidge considers the question of disarmament closed.

The President, who is of opinion that Lord Cecil's resignation leaves the British Cabinet more than ever united against America's naval aims, is represented as feeling that the United States' views have been clearly presented to the world, particularly to Britain and Japan. Since the British Government does not agree therewith, the matter is ended so far as President Coolidge is concerned.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

BEGINS REAL BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.

SPEECH ON DISARMAMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, September 7th.

The Assembly embarked on the real business of the session yesterday with a discussion on the work of the Council and Secretariat.

The principal speech of the sitting was that of Jonkheer Van Blokland (Holland) whose theme was "Disarmament."

At its conclusion, he moved a resolution, amidst general applause, in favour of taking up the principles underlying the defunct Geneva Protocol together with the Preparatory Commission's Report.

It is noteworthy that the resolution agrees with the Polish Pact intentions.

ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. ARMOUR.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, September 7th.

The late Mr. Ogden Armour's will shows that his estate totals a little over a million dollars.

NEW BRITISH MASTER OF ORDNANCE.

RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL MECHANICAL VEHICLES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, September 6th.

It is learned that Lieutenant General Sir Webb Gillman, who is taking over the duties of Master of Ordinance next month, is to be responsible for all mechanical vehicles connected with army transport—tanks and dragons, in addition to hte design of guns and all fighting devices. This means that the mechanical engineering of the whole army is to be centralised. There will be no alteration in the responsibility for transport in ordinary services. The saving effected by having a centralised authority dealing with mechanisation rather than three authorities is one of the factors to be considered apart from increased efficiency.

INDIA'S COTTON YARN.

COMPETITION FROM CHINA.

PROTECTION PROPOSED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SIMLA, September 6th.

In the Assembly, Sir George Rainy, the Commerce Member, moved a Bill to protect the manufacture of cotton yarn in India, imposing a duty of one and a half annas a pound on imported yarn.

He contended that this would only slightly benefit the Indian cotton industry, and not materially affect the interests of Indian handloom workers. The object of the Bill was to safeguard the Indian cotton industry against Japanese night work, double shift, and women workers competition, but the recent heavy increase in the importation of Chinese medium yarn must be considered as a question which was really one between the *mills and the hand looms.*

The Assembly must decide which interest was more important. The possible serious Chinese competition could not be ignored by the Government. He was of opinion that the interests of the cotton-mill industry ought to prevail. (Applause.)

Mr. Neogy, representing the Dacca division, expressed apprehension lest Japan might retaliate on Indian pig iron.

Mr. Duraiswamy Ayyar, of Madras, objected to further concessions to the mill owners.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, of Bombay, declared that he would vote against the Bill because it offered no real protection to mill owners.

T.U.C. AND INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

MR. BALDWIN'S POLICY CRITICISED.

THE MINORITY MOVEMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, September 6th.

The main subject for discussion at the Trade Union Congress at Edinburgh to-day was industrial peace, and Mr. Baldwin's appeal in the matter.

Moving a resolution that the Government's legislative and industrial policy was the greatest hindrance to a response to the appeal, Mr. Bevin asserted that Mr. Baldwin was mainly responsible for causing industrial troubles in recent years by a policy of facing both ways. The best contribution to industrial peace would be Mr. Baldwin's resignation.

Mr. J. H. Thomas suggested that the Government should withdraw the Trade Union Act, and appeal to the country.

The resolution was carried.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

"The Greatest Hindrance."

RUGBY, September 6th.

The Trade Union Congress at Edinburgh to-day replied to the Premier's appeal to Labour leaders to take a step in the direction of securing peace in industry.

Its reply was contained in a resolution which declared that no section of the community was more desirous of industrial peace than the workers, but that the greatest hindrance to the Premier's repeated appeals for industrial peace was the legislative and industrial policy of the Government, especially its action in lengthening the miners' hours and class antagonism as displayed in the recent trade unions legislation.

The resolution declared that an immediate repeal of the Trade evidence of the sincerity of Mr. Baldwin and his Government, and demanded that the country be given an immediate opportunity of pronouncing its verdict upon the Government's policy.

A Bitter Attack.

Mr. Bevin, leader of the transport workers, in moving the resolution, made a bitter attack upon Mr. Baldwin.

He said that from the appeals made by Mr. Baldwin it would seem he was intending to convey that the attitude of the trade unions of this country was a warlike one, and that they were never willing to negotiate. Mr. Bevin contended that every form of conciliation and arbitration had in the main sprung from the claims of the trade unions, and he pointed out that for every actual stoppage there were thousands of disputes settled across the table, of which the public never heard.

He declared that every act of Mr. Baldwin had been in contradistinction to his appeals for peace, and that there had been more retrograde legislation regarding industrial conditions during Mr. Baldwin's period of office than in any other similar period.

Mr. Thomas, the railwaymen's leader, seconding the resolution, endorsed the demand for a withdrawal of the Trades Union Act, as the best way in which the Government could show its goodwill.

The resolution was carried by acclamation.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Council's Report.

LATER.

A warm discussion took place on the subject of the General Council's report in which it is insisted all Trade Unions disaffiliate from the Minority Movement.

This resulted in a motion to refer the report back being defeated by 3,746,000 to 148,000 votes.

CINEMA AS EDUCATOR.

ITALY PROPOSES A WORLD INSTITUTE.

THE LEAGUE INTERESTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, September 6th.

The cinema may come into its own as a world force, following the announcement by an Italian delegate in the League Assembly that *the Italian Government wishes to* establish an international educative cinema institute at Rome under the auspices of the League.

The Italian Government has offered the historia St. Amperia Palace to house the institute, and will also provide the first instalment of the money required for its establishment and maintenance.

The task of the institute will be the collection of information on problems affecting the cinema, and the provision of opportunities for mutual interchange of all films of educational value, for instance films dealing with historical and archæological subjects.

The proposal was placed on the Assembly agenda.

BRITAIN'S PAPER CONSUMPTION.

EXPERT UTTERS A WARNING.

"BAMBOO" THE LAST HOPE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Sept. 7th.

The utilisation of the Empire's bamboo resources for papermaking was the subject of a paper by Mr. Raitt, the Government of India's celulose expert before the British Association.

Mr. Raitt declared that owing to the enormous drain in the softwood supply, owing to the growth of paper consumption, the world's paper industry, particularly the British section thereof, would be in a condition of demoralised panic 20 years hence unless steps were taken to find a new source of supply. Bamboo was definitely the last hope if Britain was to obtain her supplies under the flag.

Mr. Raitt outlined the Government of India's experiments as regards bamboo. He thought it possible to deliver bamboo pulp in England at between £2 to £3 a ton below the price of wood pulp. Huge tracts, suitable for bamboo forests, could be found all round the World's tropical and sub-tropical areas.

U.S. TREASURY FINANCE.

THE NEW SECURITIES.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, September 6th.

The September financing of the Treasury Department comprise two offerings of new securities, totalling G.$500,000,000, the first being certificates of indebtedness bearing 3 per cent. interest, maturing in six months, and the second being Treasury notes for 3 to 5 years, at 3½ per cent.

U.S. Bank Rate.

CHICAGO, September 6th.

The Federal Reserve Bank has reduced its re-discount rate to 3½ per cent.

THE ST. LEGER.

PRESTER JOHN AND MAIDSTONE OMITTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Sept. 6th.

Reuter cabled the following names of horses to be omitted from the list of probables:—Arran Chief, Gypsy King, Chateau Palmer, Phideas Second, Damon, Facon, Caledon, Grey Mist, and Composure.

LONDON, Sept. 7th.

Reuter telegraphed the following alterations in the St. Leger probables:—

Baralong (Steve Donoghue).
Jugo (J. Leach).
Prester John (Beary).
Restigouche (Weston).
Start Second (H. Beasley).
Maidstone (R. Jones).

LATER.

Omit Prester John and Maidstone," otherwise the runners are identical with the probables.

[This "classic" race of three-quarters of a mile was run at Doncaster yesterday afternoon, but at midnight the result had not reached Hong Kong.]

CHANNEL SWIMMING.

MRS. CORSON TRIES AGAIN.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, Sept. 6th.

Mrs. Corson, the American-Danish swimmer, is attempting to swim from England to France. She set off from South Foreland at one o'clock this morning. At two o'clock this afternoon she was making good progress but, later, the ebb tide was taking her down Channel and rain was falling.

Mrs. Corson's attempt is interesting because she has already swum the Channel in the other direction, namely from France to England, having accomplished this in August last year. She is the mother of two children.

BULLFIGHTER'S JOKE.

MADRID, August 10th.

Antonio Marquez, well-known Spanish bullfighter, has been fined five pesetas, by the Governor of Bilbao, because upon arriving in a hotel there, and filling the identity book, instead of putting "single" or "married," Marquez wrote jokingly, "engaged."

Although it is true the popular "matador" is going to marry a Viscayan girl before the end of the year, he had to come through with the "duro" fine.—*Manila Times.*

LEAGUE BASEBALL.

JAPANESE TURN TABLES ON FILIPINOS.

S. HACHIUMA STRUCK OUT SEVEN.

The Japanese ball nine yesterday turned the tables on the Filipinos at the Happy Valley diamond. Profiting by their defeat last week, the Japanese boys played a safe game and defeated the Filipinos to the tune of 6-2.

S. Hachiuma, the skipper, did not allow his men to play fast and loose, and the Filipinos could only scramble two men home. The excellent fielding of the Nipponese prevented several of their opponents from going beyond the second base. Hachiuma's deliveries disposed of no fewer than seven batters at the dish. He and his fielders successfully held the Filipinos scoreless for five consecutive innings.

In the first canto Y. Hachiuma drew first blood for his side. Tajima and Yoshikawa contributed one each in the second canto. In the third frame, Murata and Saido piled on one each. Tsukaguchi added another one in the fifth.

Rull and D. Leonard were the scorers for the Filipinos.

This victory of the Japanese did not come as a surprise, as it is generally recognised that the Rising Sun crew are far better than the Filipinos. It was only through being over-confident that they lost the previous game to the Tagalo boys. It was, nevertheless, an expensive mistake, as the Japanese, provided they meet with no further defeat, can only even up matters with the Dragons if this team suffers defeat from another club and from the Japanese themselves, which is unlikely.

The two teams were as follows:—

Japanese.		*Filipinos.*
Y. Hachiuma	s.s.	Bautista
Murata	1b.	T. Leonard
S. Hachiuma	p.	Zafra
Tsuguchi	l.f.	Rull
Saido	c.f.	Delgado
Takatomi	2b.	Cruz
Yoshikawa	r.f.	D. Leonard
Koga	3b.	Curream
Soejima	c.	Fernandez

Scores by innings:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total.
Japanese	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	6
Filipinos	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2

BASEBALL IN ENGLAND.

GROWING INTEREST IN THE AMERICAN GAME.

Mr. A. J. Bailey, Chairman of the English Baseball Association, states that he foresees the formation of a national league if the big professional football clubs will realise the possibilities of baseball as a summer sport and a new source of revenue.

He adds: "I believe the professional clubs will take it up, and am certain junior clubs are doing so judging from the inquiries we are getting."

Since the *Athletic News* took up the subject of baseball a request has been made for an exhibition match at Southport, while Mr. W. F. Bunnell, who refereed last season's Football Association Cup final, hopes to make baseball "go" in Preston, where he resides, by enlisting the help of the Mayor and Town Council.

Moreover, a request has been received from Waterfoot for an exhibition match in the Rossendale Valley of Lancashire, and if the outlook has any promise the English Baseball Association will readily comply.

Inquiries are also being made by Manchester baseball enthusiasts with a view to establishing the game in that city.

BOWLS INTERPORT.

SUNDAY'S TRIAL GAME.

As mentioned already, the first trial match in connection with the forthcoming Lawn Bowls Interport is to be played on Sunday afternoon on the Craigengower C.C. green, beginning at 3.30 p.m. There are to be three trial games, two of two rinks, and one of one rink.

The rinks for Sunday—

Laing (Taikoo) 1, Brown (Kowloon Dock) 2, Morrison Taikoo) 3, and Pendered (Civil Service), skip.

Atkinson (Kowloon Dock) 1, Bass (Craigengower) 2, Cullen (Kowloon Dock) 3, and Wallace (Taikoo), skip.

Omar (Craigengower) 1, Reid (Police) 2, Gray (Kowloon Dock) 3, and W. Macfarlane (Kowloon Bowling Green), skip.

Oswick (Civil Service) 1, McLeod (Taikoo) 2, Holland (Kowloon Bowling Green) 3, and Lapsley (Kowloon Dock), skip.

The Selection Committee comprises Messrs. W. Russell, G. Morrison, R. Lapsley, A. O. Brawn, and C. J. Tacchi.

FESTIVAL CRICKET.

BIG SCORES AND NO RESULTS.

SEASON NEAR ITS END.

Probably the question of England's future Test Team has made September Festival cricket a more serious matter than it used to be, years ago.

Before the war if So-and-So wanted another fifty to complete his 2,000 or even 3,000 runs, well, if he were popular he would be sent down a few full pitches to help him along; if Blank has taken 98 wickets batsmen would have a competition to send his extra special "snorter" over the pavilion clock! The Championship had been decided, the days were short and probably the last match was abandoned in a North Country drizzle, and then football finally obliterated wickets and flannels for the next eight months. It is rather sad to reflect that cricket, and summer, are only a matter of four months at home.

The present series of matches show little, except that A. P. F. Chapman is the best amateur batsman in England, and V. W. C. Jupp the best all-rounder, things that we already knew.

The South gained a big advantage over the North, but to say that the result means anything is dangerous. What is there is choose between say, A. W. Carr, V. W. C. Jupp, Holmes, Sutcliffe, E. Tyldesley, C. R. Hallows, Voce, Macauley, Sibbles, Larwood and Lilley for the North and A. P. F. Chapman, G. F. S. Stevens, G. A. Allen, Hobbs, Sandham, Tate, Nicholls, Kennedy, Hammond, Hearne and Smith (Gloucester) for the South? There are plenty of players, perhaps as good, left out of this list, which shows that there is good talent in England.

The Players put up a huge score against the Gentlemen, but the result of a full length struggle between two really representative teams would be no foregone conclusion. There was a day when the Gentlemen had only two or three real bowlers among them—people like Walter Brearley—and a few "second changes." That is hardly so to-day, in fact batting is rather the weak point.

The principal individual performers were:

Batting.

Chapman (for South)	149*
Holmes (for Players)	127
Hobbs (for Players)	119
E. Tyldesley (for Players)	116
Jupp (for Gentlemen)	101*

*—Not out.

Bowling.

Hearne (for South) ... 6 for 70

NORTH *v.* SOUTH.

The Northerners batted first and were dismissed for 203 runs while their opponents replied with 450, for nine wickets (declared). After the North had lost three wickets in the second innings play was stopped leaving the match drawn.

Hearne caused most of the damage to the Northerners in the first innings, taking six wickets for 70 runs, while Chapman and 149 not out for the South.

Scores:—

North: 203 and 144 (for 3 wickets).

South: 450 (for 9 wickets declared).

GENTLEMEN *v.* PLAYERS.

Gentlemen *v.* Players at Scarborough saw the professionals knocked up the huge score of 513 for nine wickets. The Gentlemen, were then forced to follow on although they made a respectable 271. They gave a far better account of themselves at their second venture.

Three of the Players between them contributed over 350 runs: Ernest Tyldesley made 116, Hobbs, 119, and Holmes 127.

In the Gentlemen's second innings Jupp reached his century before stumps were drawn, being 101 (not out).

Scores:—

Players: 513 (for 9 wickets declared).

Gentlemen: 271 and 204 (for 3 wickets).

NEW ZEALANDERS *v.* WALES.

Playing in North Wales, the New Zealanders engaged Wales in a match, time putting a stop to what would have undoubtedly been a very close finish.

After a lead of 52 runs on the first innings, Wales declared in the second with their total standing at 183 for nine wickets. When stumps were drawn the tourists were a little over a hundred in arrears with eight wickets to fall.

Scores:—

Wales: 182 and 183 (for 9 wickets declared).

New Zealand: 130 and 124 (for 2 wickets).

WATER POLO.

K.B.S.F.P.A. "A" TAKE LEAD.

For the first time since the League started, the Kowloon British School Former Pupils Association "A" top the Table. Up to yesterday afternoon they were level with the Victoria Recreation Club "A," but their win over their "B" team yesterday gave them one point more.

Neither team has yet lost a match and the deciding tussle will be when they meet each other.

Yesterday's Matches.

By one goal to *nil*, the Victoria Recreation Club "B" went down to the Scots Guards in a Water Polo League match. The game was the most even one seen this season, the teams being extremely well matched. Neither side could score in the first half, although the Scots Guards were the aggressors most of the time. The Club men had, however, several opportunities. The Recreation Club showed up better after the change over and had the greater share of the play. Their failure was in shooting, especially when near their opponents' goal.

The Scots Guards' defence was sound and they scored the only goal of the match from a long shot which the V.R.C. goal-keeper failed to clear, one of their forwards pushing the ball in.

Subsequently, the Kowloon British School Former Pupils Association "A" and "B" met each other and, as expected, the "A" won, the score being 5 to *nil* in their favour. Two were scored in the first half and three in the second.

League Table.

The positions, to date, of the different Club are as follows:—

	M.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
K.B.S.F.P.A. "A"	5	5	0	0	10
V.R.C. "A"	4	4	0	0	8
Royal Navy	5	2	2	1	5
Scots Guards	6	2	3	1	5
V.R.C. "B"	6	2	4	0	4
K.O.S.B.	3	1	2	0	2
K.B.S.F.P.A. "B"	5	0	5	0	0

MACAO RACES.

FOURTH EXTRA MEETING POSTPONED.

The Fourth Extra Meeting of the I.R.R.C. at Macao has been indefinitely postponed owing to the damages to the track and stands sustained at the last typhoon. Repairs are now being made, and the next meeting is expected to be held sometime in October.

NEW RESTRICTION LAUNCHES.

THORNYCROFT (SINGAPORE) OBTAIN LARGE ORDER.

An order for six new petrol launches, of a larger and more up-to-date type than are at present used, has been placed with Thornycroft (Singapore) Ltd. by the F.M.S. Government for construction in their local shipyard.

We learn, says the *Straits Times*, that the new boats are to be 65 feet in length, and each will be fitted with a Thornycroft 6-cylinder motor, developing 100 horse power. The new craft will each be fitted with two powerful searchlights.

Other special features include wireless, telephones and small Freezone type refrigerators, which will enable the boats to remain at sea on patrol for ten days or a fortnight at a time.

The total contract price amounts to just under a quarter of a million dollars.

Designed for Heavy Weather.

The contractors have undertaken to deliver the first two boats in eight months and the remaining four very shortly afterwards. The boats are designed to withstand heavy monsoon weather encountered around the coasts of Malaya, and they will be able to maintain a fairly high speed in such weather. The present boats, being much smaller, are unable to maintain their speed in heavy weather, which, of course, is an obvious drawback.

This is evidently the Government's reply to the criticisms which have been launched lately against the present Restriction Service. It has been claimed that there are not sufficient boats in the service to ensure that rubber smuggling shall cease along our coasts, and the speed at which Government has moved to answer the criticisms calls for commendation.

These new vessels should make all the difference between efficiency and inefficiency, and if, as is claimed, restriction has of late proved unsuccessful as the result of the activities of smugglers, then we may expect ere long that matters will take a different shape and that the bogey of "pivotal price" will no longer haunt the land.

DEATH-THROES OF BOLSHEVISM.

THE WANING INFLUENCE OF LENIN.

FEROCIOUS FANATICS WHO ARE DESTROYING THEMSELVES.

[By A. A. B.]

It is now seen that what was called a riot at Vienna was an anarchist plot to provoke a revolution against the bourgeois republic of Dr. Seipel.

A republic built upon the ruins of a monarchy has always a precarious existence for at least a generation, as it is exposed to attack both by royalists and anarchists. Its survival depends upon the absence of a capable pretender, or the presence of a resolute president. After Sedan, for instance, had there been a clever and courageous member of the Orleanist or Bonapartist family, the French Republic would probably have fallen. The Austrian Republic has the double advantage of an infant pretender and an anarchist party financed from Moscow. The Third International is openly lamenting the weakness of its Austrian brethren.

The Collective *v.* the Individual Man.

In the autumn of 1917 a small group of Russians, many of whom were Jews with German names, and all of whom had suffered exile or imprisonment at the hands of the Tsarist police, set themselves a task of no small difficulty and magnitude. Having wrenched the machine of Russian Government first from the Tsar, and then from the bourgeois revolutionaries, Kerenski and Miliukov, they sat down to apply it to the elimination of the individual, "soul encumbered" man, *l'homme moyen sensuel*, not only within the frontiers of Russian, but in every country of the world.

The individual man, as he has been known for a few thousand years, with a soul and a will and a desire to do the best he can for himself and his family, was to be replaced by the collective man, with no property, no will, no soul, and no freedom, save such as were allowed to him by the dictators of the proletariat. It is a profound mistake to suppose that the founders of Bolshevism intended their new creed to be confined to their own countrymen, any more than the first Christians meant their glad tidings only for those who "breathed beneath the Syrian blue."

That is why Bolshevism is the concern of the government of all peoples, but particularly of England. Do we, or do we not, want the individual man to be replaced by the collective man? Do we or do we not wish to see individual liberty crushed by the despotism of a few? These are the questions which every Government must ask itself, or rather its people. Wherever and whenever a Government decides that it will not sacrifice the individual to the collective man, it instantly becomes its duty to expel from its bounds a propaganda which for unscrupulous ability and pervasive ingenuity exceeds anything ever devised by the Holy College, or dreamed of by a Mezzofanti or a Loyola.

Magnetism of Lenin.

It is not surprising that this system of substituting the collective for the individual man should have been imposed upon Russia, with its almost universal illiteracy and its consequent superstition and mysticism, by the power of an individual. A book has recently been published, and admirably reviewed in these columns, which gives a wonderful portrait of Lenin, and his apparently irresistible influence over the 150 millions who inhabit Russia. "The Mind and Face of Russia" is written by a Hungarian man of letters who knows Russia better than most Russians, Rene Fullop-Miller, and is accompanied by most interesting illustrations of Bolshevist methods of propaganda. Everybody who is willing to take the trouble to understand Bolshevism should read it, though it cannot "be carried to the fire." Dr. Johnson's test of a good book, for it weighs on my kitchen scales 3¼ pounds.

Lenin was commonplace in appearance and in speech and in writing. A workman to whom he had granted an audience came out in ecstasy.

"That is a man for whom I would give my life. With him a new life begins for me!"

"But what did he say to you?" the workman was asked.

"Everything belongs to you," Lenin had said, "everything. Take everything. The world belongs to the proletariat."

Was ever anything more flat, more foolish, or more hackneyed? Lenin, like Mr. Baldwin, condemned all fine rhetoric, which he regarded as intellectual weakness and moral emptiness. He used the commonest words. Yet nothing is more certain than that Lenin's visionary attempt to lean over the development of centuries, and proceed directly from feudalism to the directorship of the proletariat, swept the Russian nation off its feet, and still rules it from his tomb, notwithstanding its ghastly failures in practice, and the scorn of the realistic Socialism of the West. But Lenin, like all the madmen who have upset the world, could not pass on his secret of magnetism to his successors. And that is why Bolshevism, apart from the economic exhaustion which is approaching with a bad harvest, is probably wearing itself out, though it has already lasted longer than the reign of terror in the first French revolution.

The New Morality.

The concluding chapter on the Ethics of Bolshevism is very instructive, and may be earnestly recommended to the study of the working classes, a certain section of whom are clamouring for a resumption of our trading and diplomatic relations with the Soviets. The method of successful paradoxists like Wilde and Whistler is simple. They merely take the conventional maxims of society and turn them upside down. That is the way of the Bolshevists, who unfortunately have the power of practising their paradoxes. Individual liberty being denounced as a bourgeois prejudice, prisons, midnight shootings, espionage, are to usher in the kingdom of freedom for all. The new morality is entirely subordinate to the class war, and everything is moral which is useful, advantageous, or expedient "for a definite group of men," that is, the Soviet leaders.

The following sentence may be commended to the friends of Arcos, who still lament its exclusion: it is quoted from Preobrashenski, a disciple of Lenin:—

"In the struggle of an exploited class against their enemies, lying and deceit are often very important weapons; all the subterranean work of revolutionary organisations actually depends on over-reaching the power of the State. The workers' State, surrounded as it is by hostile capitalist countries, finds lying very necessary and useful in its foreign policy."

Loyola and Lenin.

The author ends by a striking parallel between Bolshevism and Jesuitism in its persecuting stage. He points out that the Bolshevists share with the Grand Inquisitor the view that man is unable to bear the burden of free will. According to the rules of the Order every Jesuit must obey his superior "as if he were a corpse or a staff in the hand of an old man, to serve him who holds it wherever and however it seems good to him." How the Jesuits have carried out this "corpse obedience" in every quarter of the globe we know from a famous passage in Macaulay. But the spiritual refinement of force gradually evolved by Jesuitism is entirely absent from Bolshevism, which clings to the barbarisms of Torquemada.

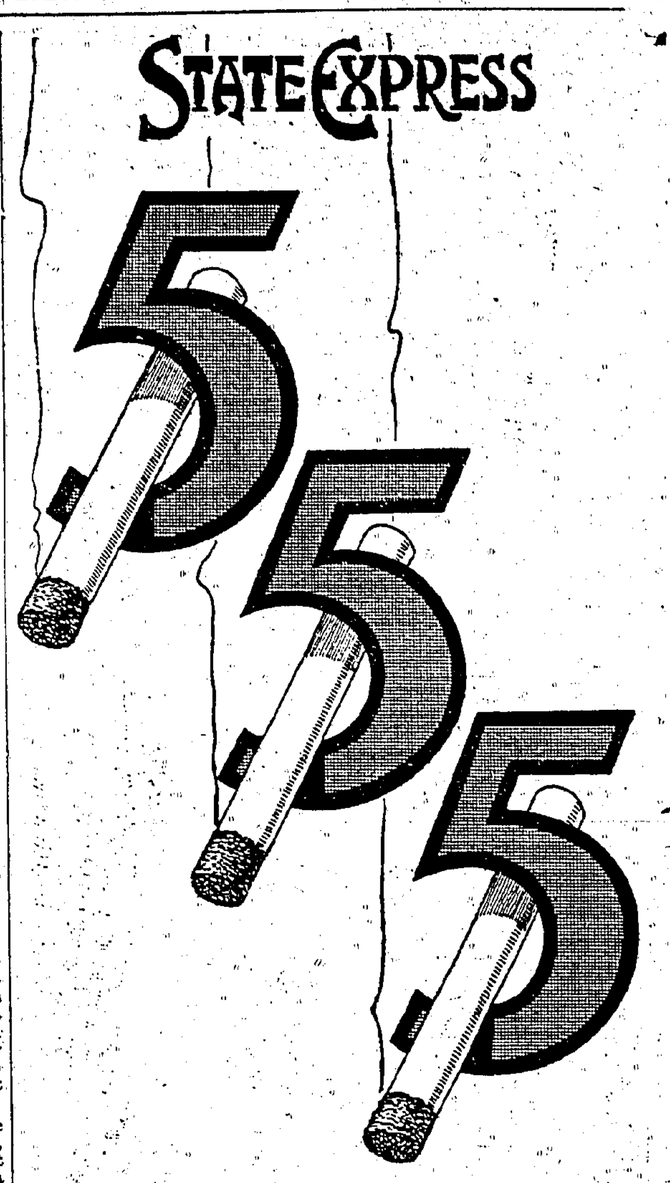
The important lesson to be drawn from this book is that Bolshevism is not a matter of Russian domestic policy, but concerns all the peoples of the Eastern and Western hemispheres. It is not only the murders, and the confiscation of private property, and the monopoly of trade, that touch the interests of us all. "What concerns the whole civilised world is this 'barbarous Jesuitry,' which claims to be a doctrine of salvation for the whole of humanity, while in reality it is threatening its very foundations. Bolshevism aims at more than the confiscation of private property; it is trying to confiscate human dignity in order ultimately to turn all free reasonable beings into a horde of will-less slaves." What a boundless disdain for man is implied in Leninism!

Apart from the danger of famine, the Government of the Soviets is confronted by the new peril of a universal boycott by the civilised world.

Bolshevist's Challenge to the World.

If they will not be able to export wheat, the Bolshevists counted on being able at least to sell to foreigners the oil which they have confiscated from foreign owners. But many large concerns, here and abroad, are refusing to buy stolen goods. So that it seems that other countries are at last opening their eyes to the fact, proclaimed ten years ago by Mr. Winston Churchill, that the Bolshevists are *hostes humani generis*, a danger to humanity.

The Soviet leaders pretend to be certain that England is about to make war upon Russia. It is a desperate attempt to rally the Russian people to the red flag. Neither England nor any other country meditates making war upon a gang of ferocious fanatics, who are destroying themselves. A trade boycott is a less costly and surer method of annihilation than a war.



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Hullo! What's the trouble—Nerves?

"Now really, is there anything to cry about?"

Dame Sarah Grand, Mayoress of Bath, writes:

"Nothing ever does me so much good when I am run-down as Sanatogen. It has set me up and kept me up again and again."

"Oh, I feel so unhappy."

"Yes, so I see. But crying without any real cause can only mean one thing: Nerves. You should try Sanatogen for a few weeks. It will brace you up wonderfully and once your nerves and blood are right you will feel yourself again—more disposed to laugh than to cry. And it will give you new appetite too, and bring colour to your cheeks. It has done that very thing for me."

And Miss Olga Nethersole, founder of the People's League of Health, writes:

"It is with great pleasure that I recommend Sanatogen, having greatly benefited by its effects."

Sanatogen infuses into the cells of blood and nerves exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—from which bodily health and nerve strength are derived. Over 24,000 physicians have written enthusiastic letters about the success they obtained with Sanatogen.

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When you feel nervous or run-down, take Sanatogen for a few weeks and feel the difference in your own health.

Obtainable at all chemists and stores.

COALING FACILITIES.

SPEEDY AMERICAN METHODS.

THE LATEST DEVICES.

In view of Mr. Trimmer's recent report on port improvements, says the *Singapore Free Press*, the following, taken from the *Nautical Magazine*, is of interest.

The bunkering of ships abroad with coal fuel has exercised the minds of a great many coaling companies for years past who have in the majority of cases established hulks where vessels can proceed alongside and take in their bunkers. This, however, was a one-sided arrangement, the coal could only be shipped at one and the same time on one side of the vessel. Then when speed was necessary someone hit upon the idea of barges carrying large cargoes for the opposite side of the ship. At Port Said and other Eastern ports the method of bunkering is somewhat inhuman; men are converted into machines and thousands are employed in carrying small baskets of coal in one continual stream from lighters to the coaling hatches.

A new device has been tried at Havana by the Insular Coal Company. Huge contrivances resembling the towers of an American battleship are placed on floating craft and from the summit of this transporter the platforms project over the ship to be bunkered. Rising far above the funnel the coal is poured by means of machinery and elevators teeming coal into each side of the ship in one continuous stream, the encased shoots entirely preventing any dust from escaping or blowing about the harbour. The coal passes through the shoots directly into the bunkers and no dust can possibly escape. The coaling of ships by means of this new device is so perfect that crews can continue to carry on painting the ship's side whilst bunkering is in progress without any risk of the paint being spoilt by coal dust. Judging from reports which have reached us this method is far ahead of anything hitherto attempted at home or abroad.

It would be well for those who exercise authority over the methods of loading and discharging cargoes in this country to take a trip round the world and see what other ports are doing. The master of a large steamer which was employed in carrying coal cargoes during the stoppage on this side of the Atlantic last year has informed us that his vessel was smothered in dirt recently when she took in a cargo of coal at a British Channel port. Compared with the rapidity of the work and the cleanliness in handling the coal, he remarked, that we in this country had much to learn from the other side of the "herring-pond."

Extraordinary Figures.

In America, some of the most remarkable records of quick loading are set up; for instance, in August last at a new pier embodying several new inventions, a record was set up at Sewell, near Norfolk, Virginia. A vessel took in 11,765 tons of coal in two hours and fifty-five minutes. This cargo represented 156 cars of coal. The cargo was trimmed as the coal was dumped, and when the last car had been dumped the ship was ready to sail. The new device made it possible to dump two cars with one operation, the weight of the cars in returning to the tracks helping to hoist the coal to a platform 74-ft. above the mean water line. Here the coal was dumped into motor-driven cars that travel over the pier and empty into movable loading towers, which carry the coal down a chute into the hold of the ship. Previously, 130 men were necessary to load and trim the ship, but it is now estimated, with the new pier, that twelve men can load a vessel by pressing buttons and turning levers.

It is a significant but indisputable fact that in Britain the potential efficiency of the coal handling appliances is very much greater than the actual work done. For example, taking the South Wales coal trade in 1913, the peak year, 150 appliances shipped 39,000,000 tons, an average of 260,000 tons per appliance per annum. At the rate of 100 hours per week this only averaged 50 tons per hour. Yet the potential efficiency of these appliances ranged from 200 tons per hour for the older hoists and cranes up to 400 tons per hour for the more modern. The belts are capable, under favourable conditions, of shipping at the rate of 800 tons per hour.

THE CHINA COAST.

CHANGES IN OFFICER PERSONNEL.

The following are the latest changes in officer personnel on the China Coast:—

Capt. A. Dockwrey, from reserve, has gone master, *Luenho*, Capt. J. M. Bain, of the *Luenho*, has gone master, *Changwo*.

Mr. J. Halkett, second engineer, *Siangwo*, is on reserve.

Mr. A. McN. Marshall, second engineer, *Ting Sang*, is on reserve.

Mr. J. W. Fisher, from Home leave, has gone second engineer, *Ting Sang*.—*Shipping and Engineering.*

THE PASSENGER LINER "CHESHIRE."

FOURTH MOTOR VESSEL FOR THE BIBBY LINE.

FOR SERVICE ON HOME-RANGOON RUN.

The completion of oil-engined passenger-carrying liners proceeds apace, and a noteworthy vessel to commence her maiden voyage this month is the Bibby Line motor ship *Cheshire*. She is in all respects a sister ship to the *Shropshire*. The *Cheshire* is the fourth motor vessel in the Bibby Line fleet, and is a handsome four-master with a cruiser stern. In addition, there are six holds for the carriage of cargo. The hull and machinery were constructed by the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Ltd., Govan, the main engines being of the Fairfield-Sulzer two-cycle type, while the auxiliary generating sets are Allen four-cycle machines built at Bedford.

The *Cheshire* will be placed on the mail, passenger and cargo service to Rangoon, calling at Marseilles, Port Said, Port Sudan and Colombo.

Details of the "Cheshire."

Length overall 502 ft. Length between perpendiculars 482. Breadth 60 ft. Draught, loaded 29 ft. 1in. Gross register 10,500 tons. Net register 6,600 tons. Deadweight capacity 10,000 tons. Number of passengers (approx.) 300 first-class. Speed (approx.) 15 knots.

As it is the practice of the Bibby Line to adopt the one-class system with respect to the passenger accommodation, no subdivision of the arrangement of public rooms, cabins and other apartments is needed, but a distinction has to be drawn with regard to the cabin design, which varies to allow for the provision of single-berth, double-berth and three-berth compartments. The boat deck is chiefly devoted to single-berth cabins, while on the bridge deck double-berth cabins are in the majority. Those having three berths are on the upper deck and poop deck.

Of generous proportions and decorated in Jacobean style, the dining saloon is on the upper deck. There is a drawing-room on the boat deck, the treatment of the decorations being in accordance with Adams style. The lounge, which is adjacent, is Georgian in character. As with the dining saloon, Jacobean treatment for the smoking-room, aft of which is a roomy and sheltered verandah fitted out with comfortable chairs and tables for the convenience of passengers desiring to take advantage of the open air. In fact, the general finish of the accommodation gives the impression of comfort and restfulness throughout.

Deck Equipment.

For handling the cargo there are 12 Wilson electric winches of the latest type arranged in pairs. Two are designed for a lift of 7 tons apiece, two lift 3 tons each, while the remainder are 5-ton machines. A Wilson electric anchor windlass is provided, together with a pair of capstans aft.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA PORTS.

THE Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 15th September, 1927, at Noon, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 14th September, 1927, at 10 A.M. Claims against the Vessel including those for Cargo short delivered must be presented on the Special Form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., Agents.

Hong Kong, 7th Sept., 1927. [6305

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

No 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Disease. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses. SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND, 2s. Per. Le Chemist Co., Haverstock Rd., N.W.5, London or MAY PRICE 50, BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY OR 1 WEST SEVENTY SIX FRANCISCO.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD. COPENHAGEN.

THE Motorship "ASIA" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of The Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where Delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th of September, 4 p.m., will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined by Messrs. Anderson & Ashe on the 16th of September, 1927, at 10 a.m.

All Claims against the vessel must be presented to the Undersigned before the 15th of September, 1927, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hong Kong, 5th Sept., 1927. [5294

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship "CITY OF EVANSVILLE" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 13th September, 1927, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 19th September, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods, are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period of One Week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

Hong Kong, 5th Sept., 1927. [5295

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP, LONDON, STRAITS AND PHILIPPINES.

The Steamship "BENGLOE."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th instant, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 23rd instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th instant, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD. Agents.

Hong Kong, 2nd Sept., 1927. [5289

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

INCLUDING

HUGO STINNES LINIEN

COMBINED FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE.
CABIN CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR 50 PASSENGERS.
FARE FROM HONG KONG TO GENOA—£73. 0s. 0d.

OUTWARD.

Sailings from Europe for Shanghai and Northern Ports:—

S.S. "EMIL KIRDORF" ... ... due here on or about the 17th Sept.
S.S. "HESSEN" ... ... due here on or about the 27th Sept.
S.S. "SACHSEN" ... ... due here on or about the 12th Oct.
S.S. "PREUSSEN" ... ... due here on or about the 25th Oct.
M.S. "RAMSES" ... ... due here on or about the 7th Nov.
M.S. "ERMLAND" ... ... due here on or about the 23rd Nov.

HOMEWARD.

Sailings for Europe via Manila, Singapore, Colombo & Port Said:—

‡S.S. "OLDENBURG" ... sailing from here on or about the 10th Sept.
‡S.S. "ADOLF VON BAEYER" sailing from here on or about the 22nd Sept.
‡S.S. "SAARLAND" ... ... sailing from here on or about the 27th Sept.
‡S.S. "EMIL KIRDORF" ... ... sailing from here on or about the 23rd Oct.
‡S.S. "HESSEN" ... ... sailing from here on or about the 1st Nov.
†S.S. "SHEER" ... ... sailing from here on or about the 10th Nov.
‡S.S. "SACHSEN" ... ... sailing from here on or about the 15th Nov.
‡S.S. "PREUSSEN" ... ... sailing from here on or about the 29th Nov.

‡ Calling at Genoa, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
† Calling at Rotterdam and Hamburg.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars please apply to

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OGONDAI.—Most beautiful and select Seaside Resort in the Far East. Two miles from Port Arthur. Formerly the Summer Resort of the high Russian officers and officials. Yamato Hotel and 20 villas and bungalows, mostly with detached servants' quarters. Excellent Bathing, Wonderful Scenery, Historic Battlefields, Ruined and Dismantled Forts, Miles of charming Walks and Drives. Abundant Picnicing Facilities. Orchestra twice a week. Best place for high-class families.

PORT ARTHUR.—Famous for its two memorable Sieges and its beautiful landlocked Harbour. Exactly one hour's journey from Dairen by express train. Yamato Hotel (16 rooms). Sufficient place of historical and scenic interest to fill a month with fresh walk or drive every day. Most healthy and salubrious spot in the Far East.

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Codes: A.B.C. 5th & 6th Ed., Al. Lieber's and Bentley's.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, September 7th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer...	29.67	29.73	29.75
Temperature	80	76	79
Humidity ...	59	82	74
Wind—			
Direction	NNE	NNE	ENE
Force ...	2	2	4
Weather ...	O	O	O
Rain	0.60	0.00	0.03

Highest open-air Temperature, 6th: 81
Lowest open-air Temperature, 7th: 75

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From September 8th to 14th, 1927.

Days of Week.	Date of Month.	High Water. Hong Kong Standard Time.	Height.	Low Water. Hong Kong Standard Time.	Height.
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thur.	8	m 5 58	7 0	1 52 a	1 5
		8 21 a	4 5		
Fri.	9	m 6 56	7 4	m 0 13	3 9
		8 46 a	4 8	2 23 a	1 2
Sat.	10	m 7 49	7 8	m 1 20	3 5
		9 15 a	5 2	3 2 a	0 9
Sun.	11	m 8 41	8 0	m 2 18	3 0
		9 46 a	5 5	3 38 a	1 0
Mon.	12	m 9 32	8 0	m 3 9	2 5
		10 18 a	5 8	4 13 a	1 2
Tues.	13	m 10 24	7 7	m 3 57	2 1
		10 51 a	6 1	4 47 a	1 5
Wed.	14	m 11 17	7 2	m 4 44	1 9
		11 25 a	6 3	5 21 a	2 1

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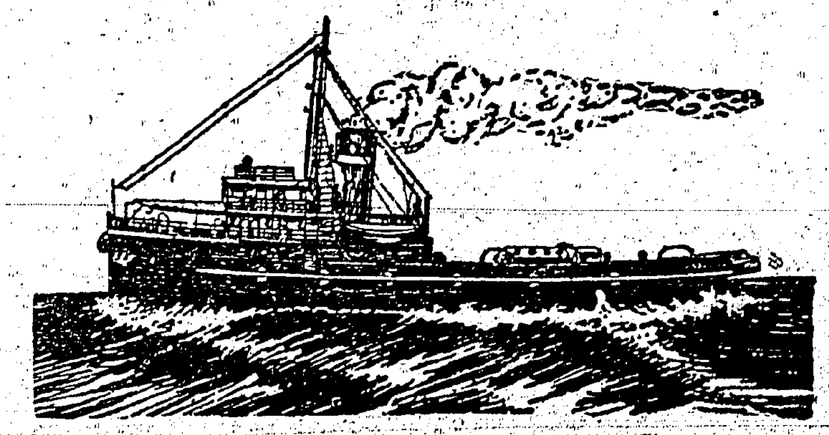

Steel Twin-Screw Ocean-going Tug and Salvage Steamer

"Henry. Keswick"

Built, engined and equipped complete by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong, for their own service, 1921. Length 165' B.P., Breadth 34' (m), Depth 17' (m), I.H.P. 2,000. Fitted with electrically driven submersible and centrifugal pumps, air compresser, wireless, searchlight and all modern appliances for Salvage Works.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager,

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONG KONG.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ.

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE" ... ... Sails on or about 15th Oct.

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REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE for BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME). TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE ... ... £72.10.0.
LONDON ... ... £80.0.0.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

	From Hong Kong.
M.V. "ESQUILINO"	Sails hence on or about 15th Sept.
M.V. "ROMOLO"	Sails hence on or about 13th Oct.
S.S. "VENEZIA"	Sails hence on or about 10th Nov.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE:

	From Hong Kong
S.S. "FIUME-L"	Sails hence on or about 20th Sept.
M.V. "ESQUILINO"	Sails hence on or about 18th Oct.
M.V. "ROMOLO"	Sails hence on or about 15th Nov.

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FROM CALCUTTA & COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMVOLOSI" ... ... Sails from Calcutta ... 2nd Oct.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports. Through Bills of Lading issued from Hong Kong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to:—

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JAVA THE WONDERLAND

SPEND YOUR SUMMER HOLIDAYS IN JAVA.

BEAUTIFUL HILL RESORTS GLORIOUS SCENERY.

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S.S. "TJIKEMBANG"... 8th Sept. to BATAVIA direct.
S.S. "TJIKARANG" ... 22nd Sept. to BATAVIA direct.
S.S. "TJITAROER"..... 28th Sept. to BATAVIA direct.
S.S. "TJIBODAS" ..... 13th Oct. to BATAVIA direct.

Special Return Tickets Issued.

For full particulars regarding fares, hotels, motor trips, etc. Apply to—

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YORK BUILDING.

Telephone C. 1574. [121

CHINA NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE ... "ANKING" ... On 18th Sept., 6 a.m.

SWATOW & SHANGHAI "SUNNING" ... On 18th Sept., Noon

SALOON PASSAGE RATES, HONG KONG TO SHANGHAI and *vice versa*, Have Now Been Reduced To

$60 SINGLE AND $90 RETURN.

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CARGO AND BAGGAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. [4

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED.

"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"
THESE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM
HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS
VIA MANILA AND THURSDAY ISLAND.
Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.
EXCELLENT & MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMERS	DUE HONG KONG ON OR ABOUT	SAILING HENCE ON OR ABOUT
TAIPING	In Port	13th September
CHANGTE	11th October	18th October
TAIPING	8th November	15th November
CHANGTE ... ... —	9th December	16th December

For Freight and Passage Apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 36. Agents. [5

BOSTON, NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE
JOINT SERVICE OF THE
"BLUE FUNNEL LINE"
(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)
AND
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

s.s. "CITY OF EVANSVILLA" ...	Via Suez Canal	8th September.
s.s. "GLAUCUS"	Via Suez Canal	24th September.
s.s. "CITY OF BOMBAY"	Via Suez Canal	9th October.
s.s. "THESEUS"	Via Suez Canal	23rd October.
s.s. "CITY OF EASTBOURNE"..	Via Suez Canal	6th November.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to Change without Notice.
For Freight and Particulars, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, OR THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONG KONG
HONG KONG & CANTON, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., CANTON. [21

PRINCE LINE
IMPROVED SERVICE
BY
FAST MOTOR VESSELS
TO
BOSTON
AND
NEW YORK

M.V. "JAPANESE PRINCE" ... ... 18th September, 1927

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—
FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.
Telephone: Central 3165. (Incorporated in Great Britain)
Telegrams: Furnaprince. King's Building. [19

M. M.
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

LIGNES COMMERCIALES (CARGO BOATS).
Monthly Sailings direct to HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, DUNKIRK.—

s.s. "CAPT. FAURE" due to arrive from DUNKIRK, LONDON, HAVRE about the 20th September.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS (MAIL SERVICE).

Steamers.	Sailings from Marseilles.	Arr. at Hong Kong & Sailings for Shanghai and Japan.	Sailings from Hong Kong for Marseilles.
ATHOS II ... ...A	—	—	27th Sept.
ANGERS ... ...B	12th Aug.	13th Sept.	11th Oct.
D'ARTAGNAN ... ...A	26th Aug.	27th Sept.	25th Oct.
GAL. METZINGER ...A	9th Sept.	11th Oct.	8th Nov.
SPHINX ... ...A	23rd Sept.	25th Oct.	22nd Nov.
PORTHOS ... ...A	7th Oct.	9th Nov.	6th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES
(including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).
A CLASS STEAMERS: 1st Class...£ 99. 0s. 0d. | 2nd ...£ 70. 0d. 0d.
B CLASS STEAMERS: 1st Class...£ 85. 0s. 0d. | 2nd ...£ 61. 0s. 0d.
Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.
Accommodations reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.
(Sailings subject to alteration without notice).
For full Particulars, apply to:—
Cie. des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
Telephone: Central 740 3, QUEEN'S BUILDING,
CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION. [2

Shipping News
Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

September 5th.

New Mathilde, British str., 842 tons, Capt. E. G. Rapley, from Hongay and Hoibow, with 1,500 tons of coal, lying at Kowloon Bay.—Yik Tai S.S. Co.

September 6th.

Eiger, Norwegian str., 875 tons, Capt. J. Hansen, from Canton, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C43.—Karsten Larsen & Co.

Nanking, Swedish motor ship, 5,028 tons, Capt. B. A. Brandt, from Vladivostock and Shanghai. The latter port she left on September 3rd, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A32.—Gilman & Co.

Sunkong, Chinese str., 322 tons, Capt. Lai Kwong, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C42.—Man Yick S.S. Co.

Telemachus, British str., 1,349 tons, Capt. E. Holmes, from Saigon, which port she left on Sept. 2nd, with rice, flour and general cargo, amounting to 2,000 tons, lying at buoy No. B13.—Wo Fat Shing.

Tjikembang, Dutch str., 5,028 tons, Capt. T. B. Schattenburg, from Batavia and Keelung. The latter port she left on Sept. 4th, with tea and empty drums, lying at buoy No. A24.—J.C.J.L.

September 7th.

Hai Ning, British str., 842 tons, Capt. W. C. Passmore, from Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Douglas Wharf.—Douglas, Lapraik & Co.

Hozan Maru, Japanese str., 2,350 tons, Capt. H. Oyama, from Swatow, with coal and merchandise, amounting to 800 tons, lying at O.S.K. Wharf.—O.S.K.

Hydrangea, British str., 561 tons, Capt. T. H. Ball, from Swatow, with 195 tons of general cargo, lying at Chiu On Wharf.—Chiu On S.S. Co.

Kwai Sang, British str., 1,435 tons, Capt. W. W. Hipkin, from Tsingtau *viâ* Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at West Point Wharf.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Macassar Maru, Japanese str., 2,511 tons, Capt. C. Hidaka, from Sourabaya and Balikpapan, with molasses and sugar, lying at buoy No. A26.—Nanyo Yusen Kaisha.

Miyo Maru, Japanese str., 2,306 tons, Capt. K. Nagai, from Newchwang and Weihaiwei. The latter port she left on Aug. 31st, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C46.—Yee Tai S.S. Co.

Perseus, British str., 6,290 tons, Capt. W. Simpson, from Otaru and Shanghai. The latter port she left on September 3rd, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A4.—B. & S.

Prosper, Norwegian str., 1,376 tons, Capt. E. D. Knutsen, from Saigon, which port she left on September 30th, with rice and meal, lying at buoy No. C37.—Fau Yuen Hong.

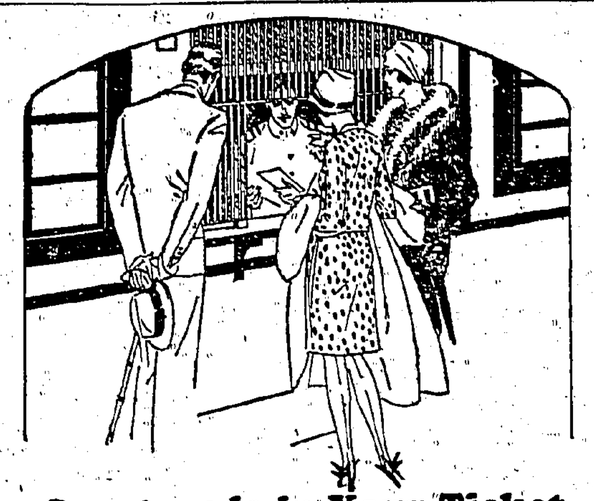
CLEARANCES.

September 7th.

Anhui, for Amoy.
Eiger, for Pakhoi.
Hai Yang, for Swatow.
Kwai Sang, for Canton.
Miyo Maru, for Whampoa.
Nanking, for Singapore.
Sandviken, for Swatow.
Sang Bo, for Canton.
St. Albans, for Moji.
Sunkong, for Kwang Chow Wan.
Tak Hing, for Autau.
Talamba, for Singapore.
Tjikembang, for Muntok.
Van Heutsz, for Swatow.
Yan On, for Hoihow.
Yu Sang, for Canton.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Achilles (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 13th.
Aeneas (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 26th.
Aki Maru (N.Y.K.), due Sept. 15th.
Akita Maru (N.Y.K.), due Sept. 18th.
Alipore (P. & O.), due September 11th, about noon.
Anyo Maru (N.Y.K.), due Sept. 15th.
Awa Maru (N.Y.K.), due Sept. 27th.
Angers (M.M.), due September 13th.
Arafura (E. & A.), due October 3rd.
Bolton Castle (Dodwell), due Sept. 24th.
Calchas (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 12th.
Capitaine Faure (M.M.), due Sept. 20th.
City of Salford (Bank Line), due October 1st.
City of Tokio (Bank Line), due November 26th.
City of Wellington (Bank Line), due October 15th.
City of Winnipeg (Bank Line), due December 24th.
D'Artagnan (M.M.), due September 27th.
Demodocus (Blue Funnel), due November 17th.
Devanha (P. & O.), due December 23rd.
Diomed (Blue Funnel), due October 8th.
Empress of Asia (C.P.R.), due (from Manila), Sept. 12th.
Empress of Canada (C.P.R.), due September 19th.
Esquilino (Dodwell), due September 15th.
Eurypylus (Blue Funnel), due Oct. 25th.
General Metzinger (M.M.), due October 11th.
Hakata Maru (N.Y.K.), due Sept. 19th.
Hakone Maru (N.Y.K.), due Sept. 18th.
Japan (Swedish East Asiatic), due October 12th.
Japanese Prince (Furness, F.E.), due September 18th.
Kamo Maru (N.Y.K.), due to-morrow.
Kashgar (P. & O.), due November 25th.
Kashmir (P. & O.), due September 20th.
Katori Maru (N.Y.K.), due Sept. 23rd.
Keemun (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 21st.
Lahore (P. & O.), due September 26th.
Lycaon (Blue Funnel), due to-day.
Lushan Maru (N.Y.K.), due Sept. 15th.
Macedonia (P. & O.), due October 14th.
Malwa (P. & O.), due September 15th.
Mantua (P. & O.), due November 11th.
Mayebashi Maru (N.Y.K.), due Sept. 21st.
Mongolia (P. & O.), due October 28th.
Morea (P. & O.), due December 9th.
Novara (P. & O.), due to-morrow, about noon.
Nyanza (P. & O.), due September 21st.
Oanfa (Blue Funnel), due November 10th.
Oldenburg (H.A.L.), due to-morrow morning.
Orestes (Blue Funnel), due October 30th.
Osaka Maru (N.Y.K.), due to-day.
Penang Maru (N.Y.K.), due Sept. 19th.
Phemius (Blue Funnel), due Oct. 31st.
Porthos (M.M.), due November 9th.
Rangoon Maru (N.Y.K.), due Sept. 16th.
Sado Maru (N.Y.K.), due to-morrow.
Protesilaus (Blue Funnel), due Oct. 25th.
Sarpedon (Blue Funnel), due Oct. 20th.
Shinyo Maru (N.Y.K.), due Sept. 13th.
Siberia Maru (N.Y.K.), due Sept. 28th.
Si-Kiang (M.M.), due October 21st.
Sphinx (M.M.), due October 25th.
Sumatra (Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.), due September 24th.
Sungshan Maru (N.Y.K.), due 23rd.
Tango Maru (N.Y.K.), due Sept. 20th.
Taklisa (B.I. & Apcar), due Sept. 13th.
Talma (B.I. & Apcar), due Sept. 13th.
Tanda (E. & A.), due November 7th.
Teiresias (Blue Funnel), due Oct. 16th.
Theseus (Blue Funnel), due October 1st.
Tilawa (B.I. & Apcar), due Sept. 28th.
Tokushima Maru (N.Y.K.), due to-day.
Tottori Maru (N.Y.K.), due Sept. 28th.



Courtesy is in Your Ticket

The Thinking Traveler always uses President Liners, because he knows that he will constantly receive that genial, courteous, personal service and attention that ensures him of pleasant, carefree and enjoyable voyages.

The magnificent President Liners are broad of beam and exceptionally steady. All are oil burners, swift express liners.
The public rooms are luxuriously appointed and inviting.
All staterooms are outside, splendidly furnished and equipped with beds—not berths. Each room has hot and cold running water, also fans, wardrobe, thermos bottles and reading lamps. Private bath and showers in connection with many rooms perfect the travel comfort of these giant passenger liners.
The Cuisine is world famous. The deliciously prepared menus will delight you. And how the orchestra adds zest to your dining.
The decks are spacious. The Glass-enclosed Promenade always popular. Deck sports, open air swimming pool, movies, evening dances,—everything has been done to make your trip a happy one. Unexcelled anywhere—is the courteous and efficient service accorded you by the trained personnel aboard the President Liners.
The great frequency of sailings and the liberal stopover privileges of the Dollar Steamship and American Mail Lines have made these giant passenger liners outstandingly popular among travelers.

WEEKLY TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

To SAN FRANCISCO and LOS ANGELES (The Sunshine Belt via Honolulu, Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays)	To SEATTLE and VICTORIA (The Short, Straight Route to America, Fortnightly sailings on Wednesdays)
Pres. Grant .....Tues., Sept. 13th	Pres. Lincoln.....Wed., Sept. 21st
Pres. Cleveland ...Tues., Sept. 27th	Pres. Madison ...Wed., Oct. 5th
Pres. Pierce .....Tues., Oct. 11th	Pres. Jackson ...Wed., Oct. 19th
Pres. Taft .....Tues., Oct. 25th	Pres. McKinley...Wed., Nov. 2nd

Special Through Rates to Europe, via United States, £120, £112. Direct connections with all Atlantic lines. Choice of railway lines across United States and Canada, with liberal stop-over privileges for sight-seeing.

To EUROPE and NEW YORK
ROUND THE WORLD
Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays via Manila, Straits, Colombo, Suez Canal, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, Boston and New York.

Pres. Harrison...Tues., Sept. 13th, 6 p.m.	Pres. Van Buren Tues., Oct. 25th, 8 a.m.
Pres. Monroe ...Tues., Sept. 27th, 8 a.m.	Pres. Hayes... Tues., Nov. 8th, 6a.m.
Pres. Wilson.....Tues., Oct. 11th, 6 a.m.	Pres. Polk .....Tues., Nov. 22nd, 8a.m.

To MANILA

Pres. Harrison .....Sept 13th, 6 a.m.	Pres. Monroe ...Sept, 27th, 8 a.m.
Pres. Lincoln .....Sept. 13th, 5 p.m.	Pres. Madison .. Sept. 27th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Cleveland ...Sept. 19th, 6 p.m.	Pres. Pierce .....Oct. 3rd, 6 p.m.

For Bookings, Passenger and Freight Information Apply to
Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank Building, Ground Floor
Telephone Central 2477, 2478 and 795
Cable Address "Dollar"

Dollar Steamship Line
and
American Mail Line

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.
VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE
Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in diseases arising from impure blood. It searches out and expels from the vital current every lurking trace of poisonous matter, curing blood and skin diseases, scrofulous and glandular swellings, bad legs, abscesses, ulcers, eczema, gout, rheumatism, goitre or Derbyshire Neck, etc. It improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.
VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD. For Nervous Breakdown and Chronic Weakness.
VETARZO REGULATORS. Safe and Reliable.
English Price 3s. (either remedy). The VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, N.W.5, London, Eng. Unprincipled Dealers may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it. Insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words "VETARZO REMEDIES" in Government Stamp. Sold by LEADING CASH CHEMISTS

PODOS PERSPIRATION, MALODOROUS FEET, TROUBLES, ENGLISH OR DIRECT, OR BROKEN. TENDER AND SORE FEET OCCURS, AND ALL FOOT AILMENTS. PRICE 3/-, ALL CHEMISTS, 10, QUAY VAT DUCK, ANTWERP.

INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

CANTON ...	"YUSANG"	Thursday,	8th Sept., at 3 a.m.
CANTON ...	"KWAISANG"	Thursday	8th Sept., at 3 a.m.
CANTON ...	"KWONGSANG"	Friday,	9th Sept., at 4 a.m.
SHANGHAI ...	"YUENSANG"	Saturday,	10th Sept., at 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA...	"KUTSANG"	Saturday,	10th Sept., at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN ...	"HINSANG"	Saturday,	10th Sept., at 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI ...	"KWAISANG"	Sunday,	11th Sept., at 10 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, MOJI & KOBE ...	"LAISANG"	Tuesday,	13th Sept., at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA...	"NAMSANG"	Tuesday,	13th Sept., at 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Wednesday,	14th Sept., at 10 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI ...	"HANGSANG"	Sunday,	18th Sept., at 10 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"YATSHING"	Wednesday,	21st Sept., at 10 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, MOJI & KOBE ...	"HOSANG"	Friday,	23rd Sept., at 7 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
GENERAL MANAGERS.
TELEPHONE: CENTRAL No. 215. [8

GLEN LINE.
FARE: HONG KONG TO LONDON £82.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

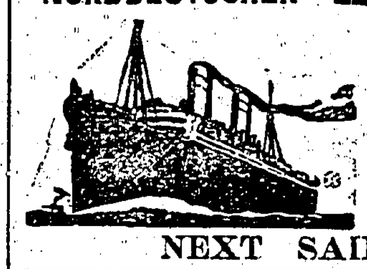
Motor Vessel "GLENGARRY" ...	(via Oran)	21st	September
Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE" ...	(via Oran)	19th	October
Steamship "CARMARTHENSHIRE"	(via Oran)	2nd	November
Motor Vessel "GLENTARA" ...	(via Oran)	30th	November

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOCK.

	Due Hong Kong.
Motor Vessel "GLENLUCE" ...	6 a.m., 8th September
Steamship "CARMARTHENSHIRE" ...	18th September
Motor Vessel "GLENBEG"	29th September
Motor Vessel "GLENTARA"	18th October
Steamship "CARNARVONSHIRE"	27th October

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD. [9

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.



FAR EASTERN PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.
Cabin class: £73. 4s. 0d.
Intermediate class: £48. 2s. 0d.
To GENOA.

NEXT SAILINGS:

Regular Fast Four-weekly Passenger-Service. (Also taking cargo.)

ACCOMMODATION FOR 100 CABIN CLASS AND 150 INTERMEDIATE CLASS PASSENGERS.	ARRIVAL AT HONG KONG AND SAILINGS FOR: SHANGHAI AND TAKU (TIENTSIN)	ARRIVAL FROM SHANGHAI AND SAILINGS FOR GENOA, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
s.s. "SAARBRUECKEN"	—	24th Sept. 1927.
s.s. "COBLENZ"... ...	27th Sept., 1927.	22nd Oct. "
M.S. "FULDA"	24th Oct. "	19th Nov. "

Regular Fast Four-weekly Freight Service.

NEXT HOMEWARD SAILING:
† s.s. "ROLAND" ... ... on or about 8th October, 1927
* s.s. "SCHLESIEN" ... ... on or about 9th November, 1927
† Calling at Marseilles besides the usual ports.
* Calling at Tripoli and Marseilles besides the usual ports.

NEXT ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:
s.s. "NUERNBERG" ... on or about 14th Sept. in Hong Kong.

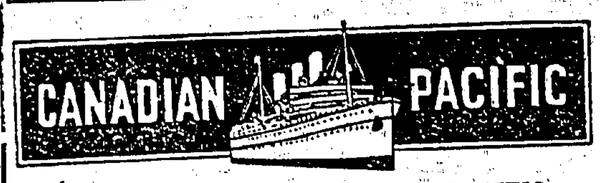
For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, please apply to:—
MELCHERS & CO.,
Telephone C. 4557. Agents,
3, Queen's Building, Chater Road. HONG KONG. [20

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.
HONG KONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers. Sailings subject to alteration without notice.
FOR
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN
(Occupying 8 to 9 Days)

* HAINING ... ... Saturday, the 10th September, at 1 p.m.
* Calling at Swatow for Passengers only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hong Kong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) or *vice versa* and Return by the same Steamer at the Reduced Rate of $80.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.
For Freight and Passage apply to—
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers. [3



QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

TO VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

SAILINGS 1927.

Steamers.	H. Kong Leave	S'hai. Leave	Kobe Leave	Y'hama. Leave	V'couver Arrive.
EMPRESS OF ASIA ...	Sept. 14	Sept. 17	Sept. 20	Sept. 23	Oct. 2
EMPRESS OF CANADA ...	Oct. 5	Oct. 8	Oct. 11	Oct. 14	Oct. 23
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA ...	Oct. 26	Oct. 29	Nov. 1	Nov. 4	Nov. 13
EMPRESS OF ASIA ...	Nov. 16	Nov. 19	Nov. 22	Nov. 25	Dec. 4
EMPRESS OF CANADA ...	Dec. 7	Dec. 10	Dec. 13	Dec. 16	Dec. 25
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA ...	Jan. 4	Jan. 7	Jan. 10	Jan. 13	Jan. 22
EMPRESS OF ASIA ...	Jan. 25	Jan. 28	Jan. 31	Feb. 3	Feb. 12
EMPRESS OF CANADA ...	Feb. 15	Feb. 18	Feb. 21	Feb. 24	Mar. 4

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai).

SPECIAL FARES TO EUROPE
£120 £112 £83

All First and Second Class Rooms on the "EMPRESS OF CANADA," "EMPRESS OF ASIA" and "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" are fitted with Hot and Cold Running Water.

HONGKONG—MANILA SERVICE

Leave Hong Kong	Arrive Manila		Leave Manila	Arrive Hong Kong
Aug. 30	Sept. 1	EMPRESS OF ASIA	Sept. 10	Sept. 12
Sept. 20	Sept. 22	EMPRESS OF CANADA	Oct. 1	Oct. 3

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G$440, G$420 via JAPAN and SEATTLE.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.
SHINYO MARU ... ... Tuesday, 20th Sept.
* SIBERIA MARU ... ... Tuesday, 4th Oct.
TAIYO MARU ... ... Tuesday, 18th Oct.
*Calls Los Angeles, Omitting Honolulu.

LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.
KAMO MARU ... ... Saturday, 10th Sept.
KATORI MARU ... ... Saturday, 24th Sept.
ATSUTA MARU ... ... Saturday, 8th Oct.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
TANGO MARU ... ... Wednesday, 21st Sept.
AKI MARU ... ... Wednesday, 19th Oct.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
SADO MARU ... ... Saturday, 10th Sept.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.
ANYO MARU ... ... Thursday, 29th Sept.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.
HAKATA MARU ... ... Wednesday, 21st Sept.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
TAKETOYO MARU ... ... Sunday, 11th Sept.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.
† LIMA MARU ... ... Friday, 21st Oct.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
† TOKUSHIMA MARU ... ... Friday, 9th Sept.
† AKITA MARU ... ... Monday, 19th Sept.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
AKI MARU ... ... Friday, 16th Sept.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
† OSAKA MARU (Moji direct) — Sunday, 11th Sept.
† RANGOON MARU ... ... Saturday, 17th Sept.
HAKONE MARU ... ... Monday, 19th Sept.
† PENANG MARU (Moji direct) ... Tuesday, 20th Sept.
† Cargo only.

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ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:
s.s. "MADOERA" ... ... 19th September.
s.s. "OLDEKERK" ... ... 17th October.
s.s. "GEMMA" ... ... 15th November.

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:
s.s. "OUDERKERK" ... ... 2nd October.
s.s. "MADOERAN" ... ... 30th October.
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For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, Please Apply to—
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Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

LOCAL IMPORTS DOWN.

THROUGH CARGOES NORMAL.

With a decreased number of vessels arriving here during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday, freights for this Colony were considerably less but through cargoes were normal.

Only nine steamers discharged here yesterday and the total amount of merchandise imported was 6,427 tons. Of these, 3,569 tons were contributed by six British ships. The two best returns were 2,437 tons on the Japanese vessel *Meiyo Maru* from Weihaiwei, and 2,000 tons of rice on the British ship *Telemachus* from Saigon.

Although through freights were manifested by only five steamers, the total tonnage carried was far heavier than local entries. There were 16,607 tons registered, of which, 7,430 tons were accounted for by two British steamers.

One British and one Swedish ship were the heaviest contributors. On the s.s. *Perseus*, from Shanghai, there were 6,400 tons and on the m.v. *Nanking*, also from Shanghai, a total of 7,726 tons were carried.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were:

	Arr.	Dep.
British	6	3
Dutch	1	1
Swedish	1	0
Norwegian	1	1
Japanese	1	4
Chinese	1	0
Danish	0	1
American	0	2
French	0	1
Total	11	13

The Carriers.

S.S. *Hydrangea* (British) from Swatow, 95 tons general for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Perseus* (British) from Shanghai, 8 tons general for Hong Kong and 6,400 tons for other ports.

S.S. *St. Albans* (British) from Manila, 940 tons general for Hong Kong and 1,030 tons for other ports.

S.S. *City of Evansville* (British) from Cebu, 200 tons general for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Taiping* (British) from Manila, 326 tons general for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Telemachus* (British) from Saigon, 2,000 tons rice for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Tjikembang* (Dutch) from Keelung, 121 tons general for Hong Kong and 1,676 tons for other ports.

S.S. *Nanking* (Swedish) from Shanghai, 7,729 tons general for other ports.

S.S. *Eiger* (Norwegian) from Canton, 75 tons general for other ports.

S.S. *Meiyo Maru* (Japanese) from Weihaiwei, 2,437 tons general for Hong Kong and 200 tons for other ports.

S.S. *Sun Kong* (Chinese) from Kwong Chow Wan, 300 tons general for Hong Kong.

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

H.M.S. "EMERALD" AT BATAVIA.

"CITY OF EVANSVILLE" HERE FOR FIRST TIME.

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

Quarantine restrictions have been imposed against arrivals from Amoy on account of cholera.

The *Taiping*, arriving from Australian ports and Manila, yesterday reports the death of one Chinese passenger *en route*, from natural causes.

It is reported that the M.M. s.s. *Andre Lebon*, which has been in the builders' hands for a year, undergoing a thorough modernisation and conversion from a coal into an oil burning steamer, will be on the Eastern run again in October.

A Lucky Man.

Remarking that he was a lucky man, as boarding a vessel without lawful authority was always punishable by a term of imprisonment, Lieut.-Comdr. G. F. Hole fined a Chinese hotel runner $3, yesterday at the Marine Court.

The defendant, Kwok Wing, was found on board the s.s. *Taiping* without having first obtained the permission of the ship's officers. He pleaded that he was called on board by one of the passengers, and being new to the job, he was not aware of the regulation.

Chinese Deck Passengers.

There were only 331 Chinese deck passengers brought into the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday. These came by four vessels.

Wreck of the "Homestead."

A notice to Mariners from the Master Attendant at Colombo, dated August 6th, states that the wreck of the *Homestead* with two masts showing above water is reported in Latitude 12.29.30 N., Longitude 74.54 E., on August 3rd by the Master of the s.s. *Pasha*.

"City of Evansville."

Another new arrival to Hong Kong is in port, namely the *City of Evansville*, of the Associated Ellerman Lines, and for whom the Bank Line are the local agents. The vessel is scheduled to sail to-day for Boston, New York and Baltimore *viâ* Suez.

She was built in 1923 by W. Gray and Sons of West Hartlepool for the Ellerman interests and engined to 617 H.H.P., by the Central Marine Engineering Works at the same port. She is a steel screw steamer of 6,553 gross and 4,159 nett with a length of 433.2 feet, beam, 57.3 feet and moulded depth of 30.1 feet. Arriving from Newport News and Cebu, she carried 200 tons of cargo for local discharge.

Her master is Captain D. C. Evans, with a crew of 18 British and 54 Asiatics.

H.M.S. "Emerald" at Batavia.

BATAVIA, August 23rd.

On Saturday last the British cruiser *Emerald* left for Padang after a five days' stay in Batavia. During that time the officers and men were entertained and in return receptions were held on board. On the second day of the cruiser's stay in port an "At Home" was held on board, which was attended by the majority of the British residents and also a large number of the authorities. A very pleasant evening was spent, the ship's band providing dance music.

On another occasion a children's feast was held on board and the bluejackets proved themselves worthy hosts for the little ones.

Several balls and dinners were given on land in honour of the visitors.

It is a peculiar thing but nearly every warship which visits Batavia leaves one of its crew behind forever. This time was no exception to the rule, one of the stokers dying in hospital of typhoid fever. He was buried with full military honours in the British corner of the cemetery, the funeral being attended by a detachment of Dutch sailors in addition to the funeral party from the *Emerald*. The commander was also present and further two representatives of the British Ex-Service Men's Association. The Consul was also represented.

SHIPS IN PORT YESTERDAY.

Vessels in port at 9 a.m. yesterday numbered 64, of which 30 were British. They were as under:—

British:—*Hydrangea, St. Albans, City of Evansville, Telemachus, Hai Tang, Talamba, Yu Sang, Haldis, Kut Sang, Pheumpenh, Hin Sang, Chak Sang, Ling Nam, Sumatra, Taikoo, Seang Bee, Ichang, Kiang Su, Taikoo Wanyi, King Yuan, Chang Chow, Ying Chow, Kalgan, Tean, Anhui, Kwei Yang, Kwangtung, Kudat, Perseus, Taiping.*

Norwegian:—*Eiger, Sandviken, Solviken.*

Panama:—*Pawnee.*

Japanese:—*Deli Maru.*

Chinese:—*Sun Kong, Yan On, Chung Woo, Hua Ming, Phranang, Poo Tye, Tai Fook Sing, Confucius, Soon On, Lee Cheong, Gen H. Hunt, Gen H. Knox, Man Tun.*

Dutch:—*Tjikembang, Van Hentaz, Palembang, Hankow, Jan, Otto, Hong Kong.*

Portuguese:—*Goa, Shing Cheong, Kong On, King On.*

French:—*Campinas, Song Bo, Bourbon.*

Swedish:—*Nanking.*

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The s.s. *Oldenburg* (H.A.L.), left Shanghai on Tuesday morning, and is due here to-morrow (Friday) morning.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

Warships in port yesterday were:—North Wall Basin, *Seraphis* and *Seraph*; South Wall Basin, *Tarantula*; S/Ms. *L.15* and *L.19*; East Wall Basin, *Vindictive*; North Arm, *Dunbar*; West Wall Dock, *Sirdar* and *Robin*; In Dock, *Peterel* and *Tern*; Taikoo Dock, *Magnolia*; No. 1 Buoy, *Belgol*; No. 7 Buoy, *Danae*; No. 13 Buoy, *Ruthenia* and *Kharki*.

Foreign Men of War:—French, *Cravonne* and *Argus*; U.S.S. *Pampanga*.

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UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT ..... ELLERMAN LINE
S.S. "KABINGA" ... ... London, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Leith ... 14th September
S.S. "CITY OF PERTH" ... ... Havre, London & Glasgow ... ... 4th November

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Sailings from SINGAPORE on 7th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "CITY OF SPARTA" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney and *vice versa*.
Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hong Kong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE ..... AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE
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S.S. "CITY OF BOMBAY" ... ... via Suez Canal ... ... 9th October
S.S. "CITY OF EASTBOURNE" ... via Suez Canal ... ... 6th November

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MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA ..... ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE
S.S. "TINHOW" ... ... From Hong Kong ... ... 25th October.
Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, (Port Elizabeth,) Mossel Bay and Capetown.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimaine, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanziba Mombassa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
† "NOVARA"	6,989	10th Sept., 10 a.m.	Marseilles and London.
* "DEVANHA"	8,155	17th Sept.	Marseilles, L'don, Antwerp & Hull.
† "KIDDERPORE"	5,334	19th Sept.	Straits, Colombo, B'bay, & Karachi.
"KHYBER"	9,114	1st Oct.	Marseilles, L'don., Antwerp & Hull.
"NYANZA"	7,023	12th Oct.	Straits, Colombo and Bombay.
"ALIPORE"	5,273	13th Oct.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
"MALWA"	10,986	15th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"NAGPORE"	5,253	20th Oct.	Straits, Colombo and London.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	29th Oct.	Marseilles, L'don., Antwerp & Hull
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	12th Nov.	Marseilles and London.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	26th Nov.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	10th Dec.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	24th Dec.	do.
"MOREA"	10,953	7th Jan., 1928	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	21st Jan., "	do.
"MALWA"	10,986	4th Feb., "	do.
"KHYBER"	9,114	18th Feb., "	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	3rd Mar., "	do.
‡ "KHIVA"	9,135	10th Mar., "	do.
‡ "KASHMIR"	8,985	17th Mar., "	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	31st Mar., "	do.
‡ "KALYAN"	9,144	7th April, "	do.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	14th April, "	do.
"MOREA"	10,953	28th April, "	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,006	12th May, "	do.

† Does not carry passengers. ‡ Passengers to Singapore only.
* Calls at Port Sudan. Does not carry 2nd class passengers.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA—APCAR SAILINGS

"TALMA"	10,000	12th Sept.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta
"TILAWA"	10,005	30th Sept.	do.
"TAKLIWA"	7,936	5th Oct.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	30th Sept.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	28th Oct.	
"TANDA"	6,956	2nd Dec.	
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	30th Dec.	

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia.
The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Kolambugan, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.
Frequent connections from Autsralia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"ALIPORE"	5,273	12th Sept., Noon	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko.
"TAKLIWA"	7,936	15th Sept.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,586	16th Sept.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"NYANZA"	7,023	22nd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"LAHORE"	5,252	27th Sept.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	30th Sept.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	4th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	15th Oct.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	29th Oct.	do.
"TANDA"	6,956	8th Nov.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"MANTUA"	10,946	12th Nov.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	26th Nov.	do.
"ST ALBANS"	4,500	8th Dec.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"MOREA"	10,953	10th Dec.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	24th Dec.	do.
"MALWA"	10,986	7th Jan., 1928	do.
"KHYBER"	9,114	21st Jan., "	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	4th Feb., "	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	18th Feb., "	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	25th Feb., "	do.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	17th Mar., "	do.
"MOREA"	10,953	30th Mar., "	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	13th April, "	do.
"MALWA"	10,986	27th April, "	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	11th May, "	do.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
*Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.
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m.v. "AGRA"	15th October
m.v. "SUMATRA"	3rd November
m.v. "JAPAN"	20th November
m.v. "FORMOSA"	10th December

FOR SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

m.v. "SUMATRA"	Loading about 24th September
m.v. "JAPAN"	10th October

For further particulars, apply to the Agents—
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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
Europe via Negapatam letters only London, 11th Aug.	*Lycaon*	8th Sept.
Shanghai and Europe via Siberia	*Novara*	9th Sept.
Japan & Shanghai	*Kamo Maru*	9th Sept.
Europe via Negapatam (papers only) London, 11th Aug.)	*Alipore*	11th Sept.
Manila	*Empress of Asia*	12th Sept.
Calcutta & Straits	*Laisang*	12th Sept.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai	*Shinyo Maru*	13th Sept.
Australia & Manila	*Aki Maru*	15th Sept.
Shanghai	*Devanha*	16th Sept.
Straits	*Hakone Maru*	19th Sept.
Canada, U.S.A., Japan & Shanghai	*Emp. of Canada*	19th Sept.
Japan	*Taigo Maru*	20th Sept.
Japan and Shanghai	*Katori Maru*	22nd Sept.
Japan & Shanghai	*Athos II*	27th Sept.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
		Thursday, 8th,
*Swatow, Amoy & Formosa	*Deli Maru*	10.30 A M
Swatow	*Hydrangea*	2.30 P M
Manila	*Evansville*	3.30 P M
Japan	*Macassar Maru*	5.00 P M
Shanghai	*Glenluce*	5.00 P M
Haihow & Haiphong	*New Mathilde*	5.00 P M
		Friday, 9th,
Shanghai & EUROPE via Siberia	*Lycaon*	10.30 A M
Bangkok	*Haldis*	1.30 A M
Manila & parcels for Germany via Hamburg	*Oldenburg*	3.30 P M
		Saturday, 10th,
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 9th Oct.	*Kamo Maru*	Reg. 8.45 A M
		Letters 9.30 A M
Shanghai	*Eurylochus*	10.30 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Hai Ning*	Noon
Straits and Calcutta	*Kut Sang*	Parcels Noon
		Letters 1.00 P M
Bandakan	*Hirsang*	1.30 P M
		Sunday, 11th,
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa	*Hosan Maru*	9.00 A M
		Monday, 12th,
Straits & Calcutta	*Namsang*	Parcels Noon
		Letters 1.00 P M
Amoy	*Lai Sang*	5.00 P M
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 24th Sept.	*Taiping*	Parcels 5.00 P M
		Reg. 13th, 9.45 A M
		Letters 10.30 A M
		Tuesday, 13th,
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America and *Europe via Vancouver, B.C.—due Vancouver, B.C., 2nd Oct., and *Europe via Siberia	*Empress of Asia*	Parcels 5.00 P M
		Wednesday, 14th,
		Reg. 9.15 A M
		Letters 10.00 A M
		Thursday, 15th,
Straits	*Van Heutz*	10.30 A M
		Friday, 16th,
Japan	*Aki Maru*	9.30 A M
		Kowloon P.O.,
		Parcels 4.30 P M
		Reg. 17th, 9.00 A M
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 15th Oct.	*Devanha*	Letters 10.00 A M
		G.P.O.
		Par. 16th, 5.00 P M
		Reg. 17th, 9.45 A M
		Letters 10.30 A M
		Saturday, 17th,
Amoy	*An King*	5.00 P M
		Monday, 19th,
Shanghai, Japan and EUROPE via Siberia	*Hakone Maru*	10.30 A M
		Tuesday, 20th,
Shanghai, *Japan and Honolulu	*Shinyo Maru*	10.30 A M
Manila	*Emp. of Canada*	3.30 P M

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

LONDON SERVICE.

*"RHEXENOR"	20th Sept.	Mars., L'don., R'dam., H'burg. & Hull.
"NELEUS"	24th Sept.	London, R'dam. & H'burg.
"HECTOR"	5th Oct.	Mars., L'don., R'dam. & Glasgow.
"PHILOCTETES"	18th Oct.	Mars., L'don., R'dam. & Glasgow.

*Call at Casablanca.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"TEUCER"	20th Sept.	Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"LYCAON"	20th Oct.	Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"TITAN"	20th Nov.	Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE.
(via KOBE & YOKOHAMA)

"ACHILLES"	22nd Sept.	Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
"TYNDAREUS"	15th Oct.	Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"THESEUS"	23rd Oct.	New York, Boston & Baltimore.
"PHEMIUS"	4th Dec.	New York, Boston & Baltimore.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"HECTOR"	5th Oct.	Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"AENEAS"	1st Nov.	Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"SARPEDON"	30th Nov.	Singapore, Marseilles & London.
"PATROCLUS"	28th Dec.	Singapore, Marseilles & London.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For freight and passage rates and information apply to:—

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Agents. [6

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Issued and Fully Paid-up $30,000,000
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Sterling £6,000,000
Silver $13,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

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Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Chefoo	London	Singapore
Colombo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Dairen	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Haiphong	Moukden	Tokyo
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in LOCAL CURRENCY and STERLING on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hong Kong, 19th July, 1927. [26

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. C. HYNES,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, 9th March, 1927. [2

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION. AN AMERICAN BANK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS U.S. $3,000,006.04

HEAD OFFICE:
37, WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

BRANCHES:
SHANGHAI.

General Banking and Exchange Business.
Interest Allowed on all Deposits.
Rates on Application.
LONDON AND PARIS AGENTS: EQUITABLE TRUST Co., OF N.Y.
38] D. M. BIGGAR, Manager.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

BANKERS

ESTABLISHED 1824.

HONG KONG OFFICE: 11, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Authorised Capital...Guilders 150,000,000- (£12,500,000.)
Paid-Up Capital.....Guilders 80,000,000- (£6,666,670.)
Reserve Fund.....Guilders 40,000,000- (£3,333,333.)

Head Office:—AMSTERDAM.*
Eastern Head Office:—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Bandjermasin, Bandoeng*, Bombay, Calcutta, Cheribon, Jiddah, Djember, Djokjakarta*, The Hague*, Kobe, Kota-Radja, Makassar, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Pekalongan, Pedang, Pontianak, Rangoon, Rotterdam*, Samarang*, Shanghai, Sibolga (Sumatra), Soerabaia, Soerakarta (Solo), Tegal, Tjilatjap and Wa-tavrelen*.

*These offices have Safe Deposit Boxes To Let.

London Bankers:—National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents all over the world. Banking Business of every description transacted.
O. STEENSTRA, Manager.
Hong Kong, 30th July, 1927. [34

THE BANK OF CHINA.
中國銀行

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL....$60,000,000.00
PAID-UP CAPITAL 19,760,200.00
RESERVE FUND 9,864,398.69
Head Office:—PEKING.
Hong Kong Branch:—4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.
London Bankers:—THE GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.
New York Bankers:—THE EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION, THE IRVING BANK-COLUMBIA TRUST CO.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Loans granted on Approved Securities.
Special facilities for domestic exchange.
SHOU J. CHEN
Manager.
Hong Kong, 29th June 1927 [33

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £3,000,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

ALOR STAR (Malay States)	IPOH	RANGOON
AMRITSAR	KARACHI	SAIGON
BANGKOK	KLANG	SEMARANG
BATAVIA	KOBE	SEREMBAN
BOMBAY	KUALA KANGSAR	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	KUALA LUMPUR	SINGAPORE
CANTON	KUCHING	SOURABAYA
CAWNPORE	MADRAS	(P.M.S.)
CEBU	MANILA	TAIPING
COLOMBO	MEDAN	TAVOY
DELHI	NEW YORK	TIENTSIN
HAIPHONG	PEKING	TOKYO
HAMBURG	PENANG	TSINGTAO
HANKOW	PESHAWAR	YOKOHAMA
HONG KONG	PUKET	KAMBOANGA (Philippine Islands).
ILOILO		

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
J. R. GEORGE, Manager.
Hong Kong, 7th March, 1927. [30

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE.
(Incorporated in France).

5, Chater Road, Victoria, Hong Kong.
HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Capital, fully paid up..... Frs. 40,000,000
Special Working Capital Frs. 50,000,000
Reserves ..... Frs. 13,276,000

BRANCHES:

Paris	Lyons	Marseilles
Saigon	Haiphong	Hanoi
Pnom Penh	Peking	Tientsin
Shanghai	Hong Kong	

BANKERS:
France: Société Generalé, Banque Nationale de Crédit, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
London: Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: Irving Bank, Columbia Trust Co.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Correspondents throughout the World.
A. ROLLIN, Manager.
Hong Kong, 21st April 1927.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorised Capital £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,080,000
Reserve Fund and Rest....£1,545,667

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND and MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:

Bangkok	Kandy	Penang
Batavia	Karachi	Port Louis (Mauritius)
Bombay	Kota Bharu	Rangoon
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Colombo	Kuantan (Pahang)	Simla
Delhi	Madras	Singapore
Galle	New York	Sourabaya
Hong Kong		
Howrah		

HONG KONG BRANCHES:
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.
C. L. C. SANDES, Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central,
Hong Kong, 19th April, 1927. [29

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital fully paid-up) .....Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund.....Yen 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:

Alexandria	Honolulu	Rangoon
Batavia	Kai Yuen	Saigon
Bombay	Karachi	Soerabaya
Buenos Ayres	Kobe	San Francisco
Calcutta	London	Seattle
Canton	Los Angeles	Semarang
Changchun	Manila	Shanghai
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
(Dalny)	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Fengtien (Mukden)	Newchwang	Sydney
	Osaka	Tientsin
Hamburg	New York	Tokyo
Hankow	Peking	Tsinanfu
Harbin	Rio de Janeiro	Tsingtao
Hong Kong	Vladivostock	(Temporarily closed)

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Deposits received for Fixed Periods a rates to be obtained on application.
H. MORI, Manager.
Hong Kong, 11th March 1927. [25

8-452 This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.
Head Office:
96, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital...Frs. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ...Frs. 63,400,000.00
Reserve Fund .....Frs. 59,384,519.10

BRANCHES:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Pondicherry
Battambang	Hong Kong	Saigon
Cantho	Mengtsz	Shanghai
Canton	Nam-Dinh	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
FortBayard	Papeete	Tourane
Haiphong	Peking	Yunnanfou
Hankow	Pnom-Penh	

BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industrial et Commercial; Société Générale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trusty Co., of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposit according counts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Safe Deposit Boxes to let.
CH. LEM, Manager.
Hong Kong, 26th February, 1927. [32

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
(TAIWAN GINKO.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ...Yen 45,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ....Yen 29,375,000

HEAD OFFICE:—TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN:—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka.
FORMOSA:—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makong, Nanto, Shinchiku, Taichu, Tainan, Takao, Tamsui, Toen, Heito, Taito.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS:—Hong Kong, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York, Calcutta.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, Africa, &c.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts, and Fixed Deposits at Rates which will be quoted on application.
T. TAKAGI, Manager,
HONG KONG BRANCH,
8, Des Vœux Road, Central
Hong Kong, 11th May, 1926. [37

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.
Established 1912.

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.

Hong Kong Currency
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....$11,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 2,664,200
RESERVE FUND..... 850,000

Branches:—
CANTON, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, SWATOW BANGKOK, NEW YORK and SAN FRANCISCO.

London Bankers:—
THE LLOYDS BANK, LTD.

Correspondents
In all Principal Cities of the World.

Foreign Exchange and Banking Business of every description transacted.
Safe Deposit Boxes (various sizes) at a Yearly Rental of from $5 to $40
LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.
37]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.
No. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONG KONG.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL $10,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL... 5,000,000
RESERVE 1,200,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

Batavia	London	Penang	Singapore
Bombay	Manila	Rangoon	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Melbourne	Saigon	Sydney
Canton	Nagasaki	San Francisco	Taipeh
Haiphong	New York		Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Seattle	Tokyo
Kobe	Paris	Semarang	
Kowloon	Peking	Shanghai	

Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES TO LET.
KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, 5th Sept., 1927.

HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEK'S LOCAL NEWS.

The Paper to send Home.

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THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., INC.
4-A, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL, HONG KONG.

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